The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

The Merits of Northern Union Meetings Discussed.

Ineffectual Attempt to adopt the Plurality Rule.

ANOTHER BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 8.

When the election of Printer is proposed in the Senate, a committee will be called for and appointed, to investigate the whole subject of Executive interference in the distribution of the profits during the last two years; and a Printer will not be chosen until after this committee has reported.

It is certain that when the *Union* was transferred to Bowman by Wendell, it was agreed that if Bowman was elected Senate Printer, Wendell was to do the work, at rates to be agreed upon by arbitrators; and if Bowman is elected and gives the work to other parties, then Wendell will at once oust Bowman from the *Constitution*, and prosecute him to refund the money he has advanced, on the ground of violation of the bargain and failure to give the consideration for the transfer.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 8.

Ex-Congressman James Hughes, of Indiana, will be, if he has not already been, tendered by the President the appointment to the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Claims, and there is every reason to believe he will accept of it.

A bill, recently introduced by Senator Lane, provides for the settlement of the Oregon and Washington war debt of 1855 and 1856. According to the recommendation of the Military Commission, who spent twelve months in the examination of the claims, to guard against speculations, the money is proposed to be paid only to the original claimants, or their legal attorneys or assignees. The amount involved is about five millions. The bill is altogether independent of the measure now in progress at the Treasury Department for scaling the various items to the Army standard.

It is known that Senator Toombs, during the Congressional recess, has carefully prepared a General Bankrupt bill, but its presentation is prevented by the unsettled political condition of the country.

Recent information from Oregon and Washington shows the last appropriation has been sufficient to sustain the Indian Service, and, as a consequence, there is now in that quarter an entirely peaceable condition of affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, (Dem.,) asked that an article emanating from Massachusetts be read, wishing to know from the delegation from that State whether it was a forgery or not. It appeared in the Barnstable *Patriot*, from the East, where the sun first rises on our globe. If it be genuine, he was glad that, after searching among rubbish, he had been able to find in Massachusetts a single jewel which should be shown to the country.

The proceedings of the Union meeting in Barnstable were read, declaring the duty of obedience to the Constitution as the supreme law of the land; condemning Brown's raid, and his sympathisers and those preaching or inciting insurrection, as guilty of moral or actual treason, &c.

Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked that the call for the meeting be read.

Mr. Cobb said it was not in the papers. He loved Union meetings, but he wanted them to declare such sentiments as had been read. He believed that many Abolitionists were simply for the Union. Let the motto be, the Constitution and the rights of all sections, and let them inscribe on their banners, "*Hoc signo vincit*;" then under this sign we'll conquer.

Mr. Elliot remarked that Mr. Cobb did not say anything new to Massachusetts or the citizens of that State. There were not more Constitutional nor Conservative constituencies anywhere. From the landing of the Pilgrims till now, there never was a body of men who more assuredly, directly or promptly, stood by the laws and Constitution and every right, than those same men who met together at Barnstable the other day to proclaim their allegiance to the Union and laws. The men who dissented from the spirit of those resolutions are the men who would be found standing side by side with the secessionists and disunionists of the South. They were not the Republicans, nor order-loving Democrats, but another class of men altogether. One gentleman who addressed that meeting was a Republican, and his hearers sympathized with his sentiments there declared. We have, he said, heard more terse than chaste, more strong than parliamentary, more vigorous than courteous, denunciation after denunciation against those men who come from the North, representing the feelings and principles of the North as embodied in the resolutions just read. The time is not far distant when the sceptre will slip from the hands of those who hold it, and pass to other and stronger hands, and then we hope we will find our Union-loving friends shaking hands with the new party that will have the power of the Government, and they propose to administer it according to the Constitution and the Union, and the laws which underlie them both.

Mr. Cobb was happy to hear the explanation. He did not produce the resolutions with a view to say anything to the Massachusetts delegation, but to ascertain whether they were genuine.

Mr. Elliot said the Editor of the Barnstable paper was a Union-loving and strong Constitutional Democrat, representing a high office in Barnstable.

Mr. Cobb did not care what office the editor held. He was the representative of true doctrines. He hoped the sentiments declared would enable all sides to profit by them. He wanted his constituents to hear the glorious tidings that there yet live in the North, and in Massachusetts, men who are animated by the spirit of our revolutionary fathers.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) occupied some time to show why the Southern opposition should cooperate with the Democracy in the election of a Speaker against their common enemy, the Republicans. The Anti-Lecompton men had said, when it could be shown that their votes would settle the question they would act efficiently. He proposed that the Anti-Lecomptonites help the Democrats to elect a Speaker. Let the Americans take the two next best offices and the Anti-Lecomptonites the remainder, and divide the patronage between them. So far as he was concerned, he was willing this should be done, for the sake of organizing and securing a national Speaker.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) spoke of the Republicans as a sectional party. He had doubts as to the nationality of the Democracy, and was prepared to sustain this opinion. He quoted the Washington *States* and Charleston *Mercury*, Democratic papers, in proof.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said this was most extraordinary. The *Mercury* was not in full fellowship with the national Democracy, though it expressed his sentiments.

Mr. Stokes replied that the Democracy was split and torn into fragments. The Southern Opposition could not come to the aid of the Democrats, who were split into factions. They found themselves standing between the North and South—a national conservative party. They want a Union party, and stand here to-day as Union men. There was a sentiment of secession in the Southern States. He had heard more of such doctrines since he came here than ever before, and this came from the Democratic side. The Americans have twice placed Mr. Gilmer in a position to be elected, but the Democrats refused to support him.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.;) Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, (Dem.;) Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) and several others, gave as reasons for not voting for Mr. Gilmer, that he was supported by a dozen or more Republicans.

Mr. Stokes preferred voting for one of his own party; but if called to choose between a sound conservative Democrat and a Republican, he should take the Democrat. With reference to the organization of the House, he denied that there was any approaches at affiliation between the Southern Oppositionists and the Republicans. He would not, under any circumstances, vote for the Republican candidate (Mr. Sherman), but he called upon the Democrats to vote for Mr. Gilmer, and demanded why that party had not concentrated their vote upon that gentleman before. The Southern Oppositionists and the Republicans would never affiliate upon the Slavery question, although upon other important questions they might agree, such as on the tariff, and in a mutual conviction of the corruption and incompetency of the present Administration. He was opposed to the disunion sentiments which had been uttered by Southern gentlemen in certain contingencies, and he, as a Southern man, would not look upon the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency as a cause for disunion.

Mr. Singleton said the people of the North held that Fred. Douglass is a citizen; and suppose by numerical strength they should elect him, overriding the decision of the Supreme Court, would the gentleman from Tennessee resist his inauguration?

Mr. Stokes referred to the decision of the Supreme Court, that a negro is not a citizen, and hence could not occupy the Presidential chair. Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, had recently declared that negroes could not be enrolled in the militia.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (American,) suggested that the question of the gentleman from Mississippi was hardly predicated on a supposable case. He thought it likely that some man could be found on the Republican side who would be willing to accept the office of President in preference to a negro. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stokes would not dissolve the Union in case of the election of a Black Republican, and furthermore he would never, never—no, never—dissolve the Union for anything, he cared not what. [Applause.] He was for staying in the Union at all hazards and to the last extremity. If they had difficulties—if gloom and darkness now hung over them, he asked what would be their condition if the Union were dissolved? The institution of Slavery was surrounded on one side by water and on the other by the Free States, in most of which laws exist for the reclamation of Fugitive Slaves, and if the Union were dissolved the Slave would be free the moment he crossed Mason and Dixon's line. If that were the boundary, the North were between the South and Canada, and the effect of disunion would be to bring Canada so much nearer to the Fugitive slave. He found the Democracy disagreeing in his State, and disagreeing here. It was said in the Senate, on the one hand, that if the President's letter of acceptance had not been construed in favor of Popular Sovereignty, he could not have carried a single Northern State; and on the other hand, that if it had not been construed against Popular Sovereignty, he could not have carried a single Southern State. He was opposed to this cheating and being cheated. Whenever the Democrats would show that they could elect, the Southern Opposition would be ready to act.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was ready to assure the gentleman that if his party would come over to the Democracy, they would then be ready to unite and would elect a Speaker.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said the gentleman from Mississippi had no right to speak for the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, or to substitute himself in the place of one of them. The House would know where the Anti-Lecompton Democrats stood, when one of their own number rose and spoke for them.

Mr. Davis—I have no desire to substitute myself for the gentleman from New-Jersey.

Mr. Adrain said, no doubt the substitution would be an improvement so far as personal appearance goes. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis would consider such substitution as dishonoring himself.

Mr. Adrain hoped the gentleman did not intend anything offensive by that remark. As long as he had been upon this floor he had carefully avoided saying anything to wound the feelings of any gentleman, and he certainly thought the gentleman ought to recall that expression. He had not intended to say anything offensive to him, and he attributed the remark to his impulsive feelings.

Mr. Davis had given his opinion as to the course the Anti-Lecompton men would take, founded on what had been said on the floor, and the gentleman from New-Jersey had corrected him, he thought, with some rudeness. As that gentleman disclaimed any intention of rudeness, of course he withdrew the remark.

Mr. Stokes said it was demonstrated with perfect clearness, that it is impossible to elect a Democrat, even with the aid of the twenty-three votes of the Southern Opposition, and, therefore, it was not fair to ask for their votes. They had had two opportunities to elect the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Gilmer—an upright, honorable Southern gentleman, the owner of slaves—and why did they not vote for him? Eight Democratic votes would have made him Speaker.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said that when he saw thirteen men who had voted for Mr. Sherman voting for a Southern man, it was sufficient for him to withhold his vote. No political influence could drive him into the ranks of the Republican Party. He believed further, that if the Democrats voted for Mr. Gilmer, those men would have changed their votes. He understood the gentleman from Tennessee to say he would not go for the dissolution of the Union at all. Would he oppose the inauguration of Mr. Fred. Douglass?

Mr. Stokes read from his notes the remark that he would not dissolve the Union under any conceivable circumstances; that was what he intended to say.

Mr. Rust inquired if that correction was in the gentleman's own hand-writing, or had been suggested to him by some of his friends.

Mr. Stokes said it was in his own hand-writing, but so long as it was his sentiments it made no difference who suggested or wrote it. He had already said that Fred. Douglass was not a citizen.

Mr. Rust—Don't you know the fact, that the first thing the Black Republicans will do when they obtain control of the Government, will be to reform the Supreme Court, and revise the decision in regard to negro citizenship?

Mr. Stokes—I do not know that fact, Sir.

After Mr. Winslow's motion to proceed to a ballot,

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said that he had given notice that he would move the plurality rule as a proviso to the motion to ballot, and he hoped that the House would vote down the call for the previous question, in order that he might move that amendment. He called for tellers on the previous question.

Mr. Winslow moved a call of the House.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order, and said he would press it if the gentleman from Pennsylvania insisted on his proviso. His point was that there being already a motion pending, the motion for a ballot is out of order.

Mr. Hickman said the pending question was his motion to correct the Journal, and when that came up he intended to move the previous question. He gave notice that whenever there was a proposition to ballot, so long as he was able to maintain his seat, he would endeavor to prevent the plurality rule from being cut off by the previous question.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) suggested that if the previous question were not sustained, it would only postpone the ballot to the next legislative day.

Mr. Hickman said it would enable him to get in his motion, which was all he asked now.

Mr. Houston contended that it would postpone the whole subject.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought the gentleman from Alabama was right.

Mr. Hickman thought it was as well to prevent any ballot until they could get the plurality rule adopted. He wanted to fix the responsibility where it belonged, and to see how long the other side would allow this spectacle to be exhibited.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,)—If I know the sentiments of a number of gentlemen on this side of the House, we will remain in session until the 4th of March, 1861, sooner than allow the plurality rule to be adopted. I desire further to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who wants to know how long this side of the House, meaning the Democratic side, will allow this spectacle to be exhibited to the country, that we will hold up to the gaze of an indignant country the spectacle of a sectional party attempting to put into that chair one who endorses the Helper Book, until an indignant people shall rise in their wrath and hurl them from the seats of power—[applause and laughter]—until the people of the whole Union are awake to the true significance of this Black Republican organization, with whom the gentleman and his associates affiliate. [Applause.]

Mr. Hickman obtained the floor amid great confusion.

Mr. Stanton suggested that the only effect of voting down the previous question would be to postpone a ballot from day to day.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, (Rep.) thought the effect would be to leave the question the same as if it had never been demanded, and it would then be in order for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to make his motion, if he could get the floor.

The Clerk read from the Manual, to the effect that since the question was put in the form, Shall the main question be now put, the effect of a vote in the negative was to postpone the vote until the end of the debate on that day, and no longer.

Mr. Hickman said he gave notice some days ago of his purpose to move the plurality rule as a proviso and that he presumed was the reason for the call to the previous question. He had given that notice because he would not take any unfair advantage. If it was the determination of the majority that no Speaker should be elected, even during the term of this entire Congress, he would be willing to acquiesce in that determination of the majority, and he would be as willing to meet an indignant people, here or elsewhere, upon that refusal, as the gentleman from Virginia could be. He had no fears of that indignation taking that particular shape, form and complexion, which the gentleman from Virginia seemed to suppose it might assume. He declared openly that he meant to bring about a condition of things, when the full responsibility would rest where it belongs. All he cared for now was to have the question determined in some shape or other, whether this body will elect a Speaker, or whether it will permit a minority to fillibuster away the time of the House, and prevent an organization and consequent legislation. That was precisely his purpose, and after the previous question should have been refused, as it might be, if there was a majority opposed to it, then it would be time enough to consider what the effect of that vote is, and if any diversity of opinion or point of order should be made the House might determine that question as they determined all questions. He had no purpose to disguise, and only desired to know, and know officially, from the proceedings here, whether the majority were determined to organize or not. He was perfectly willing to sit here from day to day if he could get enough to eat, and he thought his friends would not let him starve, till he could ascertain whether this determination of the South was to be preserved, and whether, if they cannot get a majority of the people in favor of disorganizing the Union, they can get a majority in favor of disorganizing legislation.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he had given notice that he should press his resolution, that no man who signed the Helper book is fit for Speaker, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania had aided in embarrassing that resolution. He now gave notice to that gentleman, and to the Republican side of the House, that no vote can be taken on the plurality rule in any form until there shall have been a vote on his resolution, unless it should be forced upon the House by the power of numbers. He intended to press it in every shape and form till he had learned whether they were to have to preside over them a man who recommends rapine and bloodshed for the South, who would strike at the very foundation of this Government and at the personal safety of his constituents. No man had a right to preside over them who violates the Constitution of the country. If the other side wanted to organize let them come up and vote on his resolution honestly and fairly, and not endeavor to defeat it by legislative chicanery.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.) said there was no objection on that side to meet all the questions.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said the first question that could be taken was upon his question of order, and that no resolutions of any kind are in order until after the organization of the House. He could not agree to take the vote on all questions in the order in which they stand, which would be to override his question of order.

Mr. Stanton was willing to vote on all questions as they rose in Parliamentary order.

Mr. Clark said the Republicans could not escape his resolution. The House has already voted on the point of order raised by Mr. Stevens and decided against him.

Voices—No, no.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania (Rep.)—The gentleman is mistaken. The motion was to lay your resolution upon the table, and that was defeated.

Mr. Clark—The non-slaveholders of the South were not Abolitionists, and had nothing but scorn and contempt for those who would give such atrocious advice.

Mr. Winslow assured Mr. Hickman that the time to bring in his plurality rule had not yet arrived, and in his judgment it would not arrive for a long time to come, and probably not during the entire Congress. He had better permit a vote.

Voice—That is, the majority must submit to the minority.

Mr. Hickman would not under any circumstances abate one jot or tittle of the ground he had taken.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked if Mr. Clark would say for his side, that if on Monday, or some other day, the Republicans would vote on his resolution they would then vote on the plurality rule?

Voices—No, no.

Mr. Clark—I would make no arrangement with the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Hickman—I ask no favors, and will make no bargains. He was perfectly willing the plurality resolution should come up at any time and manner in which it could be reached, and he was left to grope his way as best he could.

Mr. Clark said he was bound to preserve his self-respect, and he could not permit a member of that body to preside over him who had recommended the circulation of sentiments which put in jeopardy the lives of his people. He never would do it, so help him God. [Applause.] He asked if Mr. Hill, of Georgia, would vote for the plurality rule.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (American,) would answer for himself, and he thought he could say for his associates, that they never would vote for it.

The yeas and nays were now called on the motion of Mr. Winslow—will the main question (a ballot for Speaker) be put? The vote stood as follows:

For the main question	108
Against it	106

This showed the position of the House on the plurality rule, those voting for the main question being against it. On this question Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, was the only Anti-Lecomptonite who voted with the Republicans.

Before a ballot was proceeded with

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said the time had arrived, in his opinion, when this House ought to be organized. The country had become weary and restless under this protracted struggle. For five weeks he had uniformly cast his vote for his first choice for Speaker, for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. He would pursue that course five weeks longer if he supposed by doing so he could get his first choice. What he said on this occasion was upon his own responsibility, and without consultation with any gentleman on that floor. It was apparent to him, and it seemed to him that it must be apparent to the House, that no one party standing in opposition to the Republican Party could elect their particular favorite for Speaker. The Democratic party, as they called themelves, had been balloting for five weeks, and it seemed to him they could not now expect to be successful. On the other side, the American party had been balloting for the same length of time and had been unsuccessful; and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, with whom he had been proud to act, had also been balloting, and it was manifest they could not get their choice. In view, then, of the further fact that some must yield some of their peculiar opinions in order to effect an organization, he intended in good faith to present a gentleman as candidate for Speaker whom he understood to be a national man, a national Democrat, a conservative man, and for none other would he vote under any circumstances. He presented the name of Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas. [Applause.]

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) withdrew Mr. Bocock.

During the voting Mr. Pugh said it was useless to vote for Mr. Hamilton, and voted for Mr. McQueen.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, changed his vote from Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, (Am.,) had been willing to vote for Mr. Hamilton, supposing that he would be supported by every Democrat, and with a view to the organization of the House on a constitutional basis, but when he saw gentlemen on the Democratic side voting against the nominee of their own party, he did not think he would be aiding the organization by voting for him. He had known Mr. Gilmer for years.

Mr. Pugh—Hold, hold.

Mr. Leach would hear the gentleman.

Mr. Pugh again got up and said: My constituents are indifferent about the organization of the House. That is a result in which they do not consider themselves interested; but as no question which I favor or which they favor is likely to be affected by any failure to organize the House, I shall not throw any obstacle in the way of any movement which is likely to lead to a final result, as against the Republican Party. [Applause from the Democrats.] I do not believe that my constituents, or the people of the State of Alabama, would be affected in any way, even if the Government itself was to come to a dead lock in its operations. [Laughter.] If the statutes which have been passed for the last ten years were obliterated, I am convinced not a man in my district would know it or feel it, unless they saw it in the newspapers. [Laughter.] But the impression seems to be growing that this condition of things is intimidating the enemy, and producing dismay on the other side of the House—[Laughter from the Republicans]—and as the impression is also gaining that the developments here have broken up the Abolition phalanx, I entertain no hope whatever that such action as I favor, or my people favor, is to be produced by the organization of the House. If I had it in my power, I am free to say that I would perpetuate discord here. [Sensation.] But, Sir, I am powerless to do so. I but desire to vindicate the integrity of my antecedents, and to show that I held my tongue hitherto for the reason that I had no desire to throw any obstacle in the way of harmonizing the discordant elements which prevail here. When I consider that the election of a Speaker is merely a part and parcel of that final question that is to come before the country, and which I look to as the final action which is to place my people beyond the pressure which now threatens their very existence, I am content to accommodate gentlemen on this side of the House by yielding; and if the Americans unite with me in support of Mr. Hamilton, I will vote for him cheerfully.

Mr. Leach—As it has been intimated by Americans and American newspapers that I am the obstacle in the way of harmonizing, I will pull myself out of that position. Believing that Mr. Hamilton is a true man, a native of my State and citizen of that State to which I look for coöperation in resisting the final action—a result which I regard as inevitable—and believing that he possesses sufficient spirit and manhood to resist any aggression upon the rights of his constituency; and for the purpose of producing harmony in this movement, though I have no idea that it will in any way check the progress of Abolitionism, I cast my vote for Mr. Hamilton. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	211
Necessary to a choice	106
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	103
Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,)	89
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.,)	14
Scattering	3

The Democrats voted for Mr. Hamilton, with the exception of Mr. Adrain, and Mr. Clark, of New-York, who voted for Mr. Reynolds, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) of New-York. The South Americans who threw away their votes were Messrs. Adams and Anderson, of Kentucky, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, Davis, of Maryland, Etheridge, Harris, of Maryland, Hatton, Mallory, Nelson, Quarles, Stokes, Webster, Gilmer and Hill.

The House adjourned at 5¾ o'clock.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Army Officers—Interesting Order.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 28.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1859.

The following orders, received from the War Department, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1859.

At a Court-martial in the Department of Oregon, in the trial of Major Wyse, he is convicted of "*signing a false certificate of transportation*" in regard to a laundress, but acquitted of signing the same "*knowingly*," and convicted under another specification, of signing a like certificate, but again acquitted of signing it "*knowingly*," or "*to include a member of his family in the public account*," which was the fraudulent intent imputed to him in the matter. The Court also acquit him of the charge of "*conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman*," under which the specifications are laid, but convict him, on them, of "*conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline*," under which they are not laid.

The War Department is of opinion that these findings entitled the accused to an acquittal, and are, in legal effect, an acquittal, and therefore avoids and annuls the sentence.

This case presents two points which the Department desires to have properly understood:

I. It is not necessary in military charges to allege that the acts were done "maliciously," or "willfully," or "knowingly." A specification of fact is good without such expressions. But if they are alleged, and are negatived by the Court in their verdict, then the inference from the fact fails, and the accused being acquitted of the intention, is acquitted of the offence. This is certainly the legal effect and meaning of such finding. What other meaning was in the mind of the Court, is matter of doubt. They find that the accused did not "*knowingly*" sign; meaning, probably, that he did not know the certificate was false. Then did he sign it in good faith, to the best of his knowledge and belief? or in such ignorance and disregard of what he certified as made the certificate an act of bad faith? In that finding of the specification, it sustains the charge. But the Court negative the charge, and therefore reject that sense of the specification.

It appears, moreover, that the aggregate of the account was correct and true—a laundress being counted in the place of a sick soldier. The Court then probably find (though they assign an excessive penalty to that offence) only a want of due care and accuracy—a neglect of duty—which is the second point to be considered.

II. A party on trial cannot be convicted of an offence he is not charged with. Major Wyse was charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman"—a charge distinctly, expressly, and exclusively under the 83d article of war, which prescribes the proper penalty of that offence. On such distinct charge a Court-martial must acquit or convict of the offence charged. They cannot resort to the 99th article to evade the other articles of war, or to supply a charge not on trial. It is the office of the charge, as distinct from the specifications of fact, to point out the legal offence—to indicate the law violated, and the penalty incurred. If the specifications may be applied by the Court to any other charge that may be framed under the various articles of war, then the charge stated is useless to the prosecution, and may be mischievous to the defence in misleading it. A specification, moreover, must be appropriate to the charge. A false certificate is not a mere neglect of duty. The just and necessary rule of law in this matter enforced by reason and authority, has been repeatedly expounded in the General Orders of the Army. As in War Department Orders Nos. 7 and 8 of 1856, No. 5 of 1857, and No. 18, 1859.

Very serious irregularities appear in the proceedings of the Court. The Court, overruling the exceptions taken by the defence, admit for the prosecution written statements not sworn to, and, on the question of forgery, in place of the voucher itself, a copy and one not proved. The Department desires it may be understood that necessary proofs, to be exhibited to Courts-Martial, when on file in the bureaus here, may be procured by application to the Judge Advocate of the Army. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

Special Orders.

Special Order No. 1, from Head-quarters of the Army, dated Jan. 4, 1860, directs Captain Nelson H. Davis, Second Infantry, now on leave of absence, to repair to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty. Upon opening of navigation in the Upper Mississippi River, he will join his Company at Fort Ripley, Minnesota.

By Special Order No. 130, from Head-Quarters of Department of the West, a General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Fort Kearney Jan. 10, for trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them.

First Lieut. Ed. H. Day, Third Artillery, died at Richmond, Va., on the morning of the 3d inst.

By Special Order No. 116, Department of Texas, leave of absence granted to Second Lieut. A. F. Cone, First Infantry, is extended six months. Q.

From Rio de Janeiro.

THE EMPEROR AT THE NORTH—BUSINESS AT RIO—THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL.

Our files from Rio de Janeiro extend to Nov. 17 They contain little of interest.

The visit of the Emperor and his family at the northward, had not been brought to a close.

Preparations for the Schiller Festival were making among the German population at Rio and elsewhere.

The U. S. steamer *Champion* sailed from Rio on the 17th for Talcahuano.

Quotations of coffee were nominal. Sales on the 16th amounted to 3,400 bags. Stock on hand light

The *Flying Cloud* sailed for New-York on the 16th.

Slavery in Maryland.—The aggregate value of assessed property in the State of Maryland is stated at $261,243,600, of which only $14,243,597 is in slaves.

Mr. Newby has decided that it is better, "under existing circumstances," not to publish *Adam Bede, Junior, a Sequel*. We see that Mr. Newby announces *Honesty is the Best Policy*, in two volumes.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Encouraging Aspect of the Italian Question.

Napoleon III. and the approaching Congress.

INSURRECTION IN HUNGARY.

Political, Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool at 9:30 A. M. on the 24th of December, arrived at this port yesterday, in the afternoon.

The steamer *Vigo* left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 22d of December.

The steamer *Circassian* arrived at Galway on the afternoon of the 23d of December. She had on board the crew of the ship *Moffat*, from St. Johns for Liverpool, which was abandoned at sea.

The Cunard Company have purchased the screw steamship *Australasian* for their fleet, which is being augmented by eight new steamers, now building upon the Clyde.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Intense Cold at Paris—Winter Sports—Rights of American Citizens in Paris—Illness of Ex-King Jerome—Theatrical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

If I say a word to-day in regard to the weather, it is because the cold has acquired an intensity which entitles it to the dignity of an event. For five days, the Fahrenheit scale has balanced between eighteen and twenty-eight degrees below freezing point, in the heart of the city; while at certain points in the country, six points below the bulb has been attained—according to the indications of the centigrade scale. At Paris there is but a light layer of snow, while at Havre they have eighteen inches, and in the centre of France nearly as much. The Seine is frozen over at this point, and by a process which scientific men are at a loss to explain. The surface of the water is never congealed in a sheet, but for two or three days small patches of ice which positively do not come from any break-up—since the cold has just commenced, and there has been no fall of the thermometer—float down, covering nearly the whole surface of the river, until finally they catch in sufficient quantities to form a nucleus for a whole sheet of ice, and thus a connection is made with the shore. The query is why the ice should thus commence to form in little floating patches, and not in a solid sheet from shore to shore.

Since the commencement of this Siberian temperature the lakes of the Bois de Bologne have been the resort of the fashionable people and the idlers of the town, to see and to enjoy the skating. The Americans, the English, and the Russians have carried off all the honors in this healthful exercise. The champions, however, thus far, each in his own style, are a Buffalonian and a Russian. The ladies this year have taken to the ice in large numbers, but only in hand-sleds—an indolent recreation, as far removed from the invigorating influence of skating as possible.

The American ladies, naturally more given to these open air sports than the French ladies, who have a persistent horror of appearing masculine, have just now something more important on their hands. Their new chapel in the Rue de Berry needed help, and they have organized a Fair for the sale of fancy articles in aid of its fund. The sale will close this evening, and has been a very productive one. I believe I did not give you in my first notice of this Fair the names of the lady patronesses. Here they are: Madames N. Berry, John Bigelow, Dr. S. Bigelow, Wm. Borel, Cruger, George Cranch, J. B. D. Curtis, T. N. Dale, Depau, Dr. T. W. Evans, Dr. T. S. Evans, Fagnani, George W. Giles, J. W. Giles, Jules Glaenzer, E. Green, H. Hutchinson, Hutton, Jones, Dr. Main, W. T. Moore, Edward Pepper, Wright Post, James Phalen, George T. Richards, Sargent, Shapley, Kennedy, Smith, W. H. Townsend, Hon. —— Trotter, James Tucker, Robert Walsh, Frank Warden, Jr., Dr. Beylard, Thompson, Thorndike.

The French Press comment very generally on the execution of John Brown, and in a tone little complimentary to American pride. With a disposition to magnify and to go beyond the facts, in which they are only following the example of the American Press, they declare that from the execution of this martyr to a great cause, dates the overthrow either of Slavery or the American Union. Their wishes are naturally for the abolition of Slavery and the preservation of the Union. But they seem prepared for great events.

An American citizen was lately notified by the French military authorities that he must attend on a certain day at the office of the Prefect of the department in which he lived, to draw in the conscription for seven years' military service. He naturally resisted the demand, and was arrested and carried before a military tribunal on the grave charges of resistance to and contempt of the law. Marshal Magnan was present in the Court when the case came up. M. Roussel, a Parisian lawyer, employed by the refractory American, commenced his speech thus:

"Gentlemen! you have committed a most grave error in arresting my client. He is not only a citizen, but was born a citizen of the Government which of all others protects with the most energy and the most jealousy its subjects, whether in Europe or elsewhere, whether they be full or only partial subjects. I warn you also, that of all the legations of the United States in Europe, that of Paris is the most sensitive to the rights of its people."

This appeal had the desired effect. The gentleman, who was a Louisianian Creole, was acquitted with an apology for the error—as in fact it was.

Prof. McCullough, of Columbia College, New-York, is now here, with his wonderful improvement in electrical batteries. It has been shown to many of the scientific men of Paris, and naturally elicited their surprise and admiration. The subject will soon come before the Academy of Sciences for examination and discussion.

There appears to-day, however, a pamphlet, entitled *The Pope and the Congress*, which is looked forward to with great curiosity by the political world. It is believed to be from the pen of the author of the famous pamphlet, *Napoleon III. and Italy*, and its statements will be regarded as foreshadowing the basis of the settlement of the Romagna question, or, in its wider sense, of the secular power of the Pope. Already we are informed that the pamphlet supports the right of the people in the revolted district—a fact which would make us almost doubt that it proceeded from the source indicated, since that source, as is well known, is inspired from the Tuileries. But it is impossible to comprehend in advance the policy of Napoleon III., and it is not improbable that, desirous of sustaining the people of the Romagna the Emperor has put forth this pamphlet either as a feeler or as a shaper of public opinion.

The dangerous indisposition of the Prince Jerome Bonaparte was the occasion of a great alarm to the commercial world of Paris, since the death of the Emperor's uncle would have stopped all the court festivities for the season, and thrown out of employ a crowd of people who live upon this resource. Certain houses, which have made immense preparations for the Winter's season, would have been ruined, or at least, obliged to make immense sacrifices. The Prince's disease was a light pneumania; his physicians were Messrs. Rayer, Cruveilhier and Hellsco, and it is somewhat remarkable that at his great age he should have passed safely through the disease. Quite a panic was created the third evening of the Prince's malady, by the report that a black flag was floating at half-mast over the Palais Royal, the Prince's residdnee. The fact was that the tri-color had wound itself in such a way about the flag-staff that only the dark-blue was to be seen, and this being mistaken for black, gave rise to the report in question. Under any circumstances the black flag, which is only used by pirates, would not be hoisted to signify a death in the Imperial family. The people seem to have forgotten the fact.

The majority of the immense number of officers composing the households of the Emperor, Empress and other members of the Imperial family, although titled, are not rich, and the obligation under which they are placed to make a show in the society in which they move, naturally creates a tightness in their financial affairs. To obviate this difficulty as far as possible, the Emperor favors all plans by which an increase of their income is to be attained, but among these there is one so little honorable that it is a wonder the people do not object. I refer to the frequent nomination and election of these persons as the Government candidates to the Legislature and the Councils-General of the Departments.

A very considerable portion of the officers of the different households, Aids-de-Camp, Chamberlains, Aid-Chamberlains, Ushers, Aid-Ushers, Masters of the Horse, etc., etc., are thus already provided for, and two more, M. de Clermont Tonnerre and M. Vast-Vimeux, the first of the Emperor's household, and the second of the Prince Jerome's, have just been added to the list. It is true that the salary of Deputy in the two bodies referred to is not enormous, but the position undoubtedly gives access indirectly to other sources of gain, as it does in all countries. The time seems to be approaching when the Emperor may be absolutely certain that he has none but friends in the important places of the Administration.

M. Mocquard, the very able Secretary of his Majesty, who has an uncontrollable mania for the writing of dramas, has just furnished to the Porte St. Martin Theatre a piece entitled *La Tireuse de Cartes*. It is played, however, as the production of M. Victor Sejour, one of the most prolific fabricants of the drama in the style of that theatre. To M. Mocquard, also, is to be attributed the principal part in the writing of the play, the *Fausse Adultère*, which was signed by M. Dennery, and had a great success last year. Alexander Dumas, Jr., has gone to Rome to spend the Winter, and to repose on the laurels of the *Père Prodigue*, which continues its vogue at the Gymnase, as the great success of the season.

I ought to mention, in justice to both parties, that the wound of the Marquis de Gallifet, in the late duel with the Count de Lauriston, was not so serious as at first reported; it was just serious enough to render the chances unequal between the adversaries, and make it the duty of the seconds to declare the combat at an end. The fight lasted twenty minutes; the Count's sword was broken in two during the fight, and the Marquis' was bent so that they had to stop and go to a smith's shop to straighten it. They then tossed up for the damaged sword, having brought but three to the field, and it fell the Count. These facts show the degree of perfection to which fencing is taught in France. When the fight was over, it is reported that M. De Gallifet said: "This is not finished." The Count De H., an old duelist, who was present as umpire, should have replied to this remark of the Marquis: "Sir, the fight has been conducted honorably, and if it is to recommence you will have to take me." Reports, however, have continued to circulate to the effect that M. de Gallifet was not satisfied, and that another fight was pending. There seems to have been some ground for this report from the fact that, as we learn to-day, the Marquis, who is an *ordonnance* officer of the Emperor, and a Lieutenant of the Spahis, has been ordered by his Majesty to join his regiment in Africa.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Suez Canal—Prospects of the Approaching Session of Parliament—Death of Henry Fitzroy—Politics of Sixty Years Since.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

The meetings of the Cabinet have been suspended until after Christmas, and most of the Ministers have left town to prepare for hospitalities at their country residences.

The Suez Canal affair seems to have occupied their recent thoughts to the exclusion of other topics. The joint protest of the other great Powers against the conduct of the Porte in forcibly compelling a suspension of the works at the Isthmus, at the avowed instance of England, places our Government in a very embarrassing situation. Fuad Pasha is encouraged by Sir Henry Bulwer to remain firm, and neither to quit office nor to retract what he has officially done. The Grand Vizier lately appointed, though favorably disposed towards this country, (in which he long resided as Ambassador,) perceives the peril to be incurred by setting at defiance the whole of the Continental allies of Turkey for the sake of humoring Lord Palmerston—for to this in effect it comes—nobody else appearing to care how the point shall be finally determined, so it be determined peaceably. But Lord Palmerston has always had a sort of craze upon this subject. Many of his colleagues have at various times pronounced the strongest opinions the other way, and it is inconceivable how Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell or Mr. Milner Gibson could assent to anything like threats of coercion being applied to the Ottoman Government, to prevent the making of a great speculative work, which may never be completed, and which, if completed, would, in the estimation of very competent authorities, never repay the cost of its permanent maintenance. If France meditates now or at any time an occupation of Lower Egypt, she will easily find a pretext that will cost her subjects less of a sunk capital than an undertaking of the kind. And to pursue a course of policy that neither Prussia nor Piedmont can support, and that drives France and Russia into combined hostility to the Porte, does seem the most irrational that can be imagined. The *Times*, which has hitherto supported the Palmerston view of the matter, to-day prepares to give way; the meaning of which is understood to be, that the Premier found it impossible to drag his colleagues along with him into the Egyptian ditch. The best informed persons both in France and England agree in regarding Mr. Lesseps' scheme as likely to prove a nest-egg of future complications.

The consultations of the Cabinet Committee on the inevitable Reform bill, somehow or other seem not to be kept as close as those of their predecessors on the same subject were last year. A warm controversy is going on within the walls of Downing-street, as to whether the suffrage in towns shall be fixed at £6 annual value, or at £5 rating to the relief of the poor, which in most towns would be higher than an £8 rental. Hon. Charles Villiers and Sir Chas. Wood are understood to advocate the latter; while Lord John Russell and Mr. Milner Gibson head the party who are in favor of the former. The Poor-Law Ministers, at whose head Mr. Villiers has been officially placed by Lord Palmerston in the formation of the Government, are busily engaged in preparing statistics to prove their President's case,—the object being to make it appear that the numerical addition to the constituencies, by a six-pound rental franchise, would be so great as to overwhelm the voices of the upper and middle classes altogether. As the sounds of the altercation get overheard by those who stand without, the argument is taken up in louder tones, and the Press already discuss the question in all its details and consequences. Mr. Newmarsch, the well-known actuary, published, some months ago, in the transactions of the Statistical Society, a paper, in which he computed that the total addition to the borough franchises by a six-pound rating list, would not exceed 167,000 in England and Wales. But his figures are now contested by the Poor Law authorities, and, according to them, the six-pounds rental would treble. The existing number of voters in the larger towns I have taken particular pains to sift and compare with statements, and I think you will find that when each is debated in Parliament, both will be thrown aside as fallacious and uncertain. I happen to have had the means of collating my own conclusions with those of Mr. Bright, respecting Manchester and other places of importance, and I find that they agree in arriving at very much more moderate results.

The death of the Right Honorable Henry Fitzroy, which took place on Saturday, creates a vacancy in the Department of Woods and Works (as it is now called) and in the representation of Lewes. The latter, it is thought, will give another vote to the Opposition. Lewes is a small seaport town, very corrupt and very conservative. Mr. Fitzroy first gained his election there on Tory principles, and with difficulty retained his position after he became first a Peelite and then a Whig. The post he held in the Administration will, it is thought, be offered to Frederick Peel or Earl de Grey, who is now Under Secretary for War.

The town has been full of tales of scandal, recently arising out of the conduct of the Clergymen of the Established Church, some of which have been found to be malicious inventions, but several others to be but too well founded in fact. We have now a case of a different sort that attracts much curiosity and indignation. It is that of the wife of an M. P., who has eloped, it is said, with her footman. She is neither very young nor very good looking, and she is the mother of several children. Her husband is one of the coldest and least popular of our mercantile magnates, but he has the greatest of English virtues—he is rich.

An interesting work has just appeared relating to the times of the younger Pitt, consisting of letters and decisions of the late Mr. George Rose, for eighteen years Secretary to the Treasury under the great statesman. It contains many useful sidelights to the party history of the times, a few valuable letter from Pitt himself, and some characteristic ones from George Canning and King George the Third of bigoted memory. It is edited by Rev. Levison Harcourt, son of the late Archbishop of York, and father of the principal proprietor and editor of the *Saturday Review*. The inveterate prejudices of the reverend gentleman have impelled him to indulge in a long and laborious tirade of abuse of Lord John Russell, because in his life of Charles James Fox he had exalted the Whig politician, and depreciated his Tory rival, Mr. Pitt. The invective is dull and scurrilous in the last degree, and would not be worthy of notice but from the fact of its proceeding from the pen of one whose political relations and connections are more than suspected of being actively engaged in intrigues to drive the Foreign Secretary and the more liberal members of the existing Cabinet to break with the rest of their colleagues, in order to make way for Lord Clarendon, Lord Grey, and other favorites of the Court.

Our weather is intensely cold and harsh. We have had as yet but little snow; but the wise ones prognosticate an unusually severe Winter.

Speech of Mr. Charles Dickens at the Annual Dinner of the Commercial Travelers' School.

From the London News, Dec. 22.

The annual dinner in aid of the funds of this most valuable and important charity took place yesterday evening, at the London Tavern, and was most numerously and respectably attended. The dinner was excellent and abundant, and all the arrangements gave complete satisfaction. The chair was taken by Charles Dickens, Esq., supported by George Moore, Esq., the Sheriffs, Messrs. Phillips and Greatorex, Alderman Mechi, and others. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After dinner,

The chairman (Mr. Dickens) having given the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honored, called for a bumper for the army and navy. He said they were sometimes told, as if it were a new discovery, that war was the greatest of all human evils. He thought, therefore, he was advancing no very high claim on behalf of the intelligence of that company if he presumed that they knew it to be so. [Hear, hear.] So very strong, indeed, was this conviction rooted in the English mind, that the popular opinion was almost always in favor of peace; and a deep responsibility attached to any man who for his own selfish ends should be the first to "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." But the next greatest sin to such an act would be that of a man who should leave a people entirely unprepared to resist aggressive war. [Hear, hear.] It was because that they who sat there were devoted to the arts and ways of peace, and because they exhibited all the signs of outward prosperity, that he congratulated them upon the manly and national spirit which was stirring amongst them as well as among our professed defenders by sea and land. [Loud cheers.] We, Englishmen, uttered no defiance, no braggart boast, against any nation on the face of the earth, but wished quietly to keep our own; and with the blessing of Heaven, which helped those who helped themselves, they would most assuredly do it. [Loud cheers.] The plain meaning of the rifle-movement was but the revival of the old brave spirit of our forefathers, and a proof that all who had a stake in the country—and who that had life in it had not?—were ready, if occasion required, to fight and die in its defence. [Loud cheers.] With these feelings and opinions, he felt happy in proposing an alteration of the words in the usual toast, and should give them "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman again rose, and proceeded to give the toast of the evening: "Prosperity to the Commercial Travelers' School." He was told (he said) it was once said by a lady who kept a commercial boarding-house in the neighborhood of the Monument, named Mrs. Todgers—[loud laughter]—that no such strong passion existed in the human breast as that of commercial gentlemen for gravy. [Continued laughter.] He said, in fact, that no animal known to butchers or experienced housekeepers would yield from any of its joints the amount of gravy that was called for by the peculiarity of the commercial palate. [Renewed laughter.] The anxiety, and mental anxiety, that this most estimable lady had undergone from this single cause was sufficient to undermine the strongest constitution. [Great laughter.] With this lady's experience and responsibilities heavy on his soul, he was thrown into a gloomy state of feeling when the duties and responsibilities of this eventful day loomed and darkened upon him. He was disturbed by the amount of oratorical gravy which he knew would be expected from the head of the table, and his sorrows were aggravated by his own personal knowledge of the inadequacy of the supply. [Cheers.] It was very small comfort to him to remember that the last time he had the honor to fill that place the guests were most kind and considerate. He could not banish the shadow of *Todgers*, or get rid of the horrors of that lady's gravy experiences. In short he was dreadfully perplexed to know how he should cut up on the present occasion. [Laughter.] In this disturbed state of mind he made several forlorn attempts to get materials for a speech. He looked through the advertising pages of Bradshaw—[loud laughter]—and asked himself whether anything could be done with those inviting advertisements of hotels, in which was offered at fixed charges, bed, breakfast and attendance, with the additional advantages of a perfect solitude and an Italian atmosphere. [Laughter.] He asked himself despondingly the question whether anything *àpropos* could be got out of the unfortunate porter, who sat up all night, and who never went to bed in the day time. [Great laughter.] He then started off by express train of remembrances to another and much larger hotel at Leeds, where he happened to be staying about seven weeks before, where the chamber appurtenances belonged to a period far anterior to the present, and where the night candles were nothing less than mutton truncheons of the most exaggerated dimensions—[roars of laughter]—and could'nt by any possibility be blown out. [Great laughter.] He saw in that hotel many members of the present company next morning brushing their hats in the hall, and then it occurred to him whether anything could be done with commercial travellers, and whether any analogy could be drawn between men who diffused the luxuries and necessaries of existence, and such travelers as Dr. Livingstone, for instance, who carried the waters of life into desert places; or Capt. M'Clintock and his companions, who graved the records of English modesty, gallantry, and perseverance on the everlasting ice that surrounded the North Pole. [Cheers.] He remembered that the best and greatest of these travelers had been the gentlest and mildest of men. He asked if he could make any parallel between his friend Mr. Layard, who brought to light the hidden memorials of a long extinct people, and Geo. Moore, who sat beside him, who had so splendidly developed the charitable capabilities of a great trade. Not getting any assistance from these sources, he resolved, like the hero in the fairy tale, to go out and seek his fortune. He resorted to a certain friendly giant, a commercial giant, with whom he traveled on until he came to a fairy castle, bright red on the outside, and looking quite glorious in the cold sunlight of a wintry afternoon. They were not received by the conventional ogre with one eye as large as six, but by a person in the likeness of man, with two bright eyes, and under whose guidance they inspected the live stock and eatables of the castle, mainly consisting of milk and pork. A broad flight of stone steps led to a noble interior, consisting of cheerful and lofty halls, with lavatories, dormitories, and a spacious banqueting-room. He found an admirable dietary table, and felt that if it were his good fortune to reside there, he should be perpetually making pleasant excursions—meandering amongst beef, plum pudding, boiled mutton, with cold meat as an exceptional mortification. [Laughter.] He found therein one hundred male and fifty female young giants, receiving besides their creature comforts an excellent education, and saw from the examination papers that an attention was paid to the actual business of life which was sometimes neglected in colleges of greater fame and more ancient foundation. The young giants were healthy, cheerful, and rational, and were under a system of moral restraint which was far better than that application of physical force which always crushed a timid nature and never bent a stubborn one. [Loud cheers.] He met these young giants returning from a walk, he spoke to them, and was much pleased with their free and fearless mode of answering, and their pleasant way of looking those who were placed in authority over them fair and full in the face. [Loud cheers.] These young giants were boarded, lodged and educated until they were fifteen, when they were sent out into the world, for which they were wonderfully well prepared. He made two extraordinary discoveries—first, that this magic castle cost £20,000, and that the money had all been paid by voluntary subscriptions; and secondly, that he had not sought his fortune in vain, for in this castle he discovered the materials for his speech. [Loud cheers.] Now this fairy castle was their own home, and was known to them as the Commercial Travelers' School. More solid in brick and stone than the fanciful creation in the fairy tale, the commercial travelers, in endowing that school, were raised in their own opinion and in the estimation of their fellow-men. [Hear, hear.] To this castle all who heard him could acquire right and title by the payment of a single guinea in each year, and it would be amply endowed if every gentleman on "the road" would give half a crown on an appointed [illegible] in every year. [Hear, hear.] He wished to [illegible] that the members of his own order would follow the example of the commercial travelers, and, being united, do an equal amount of good. Mr. Dickens, in conclusion, reminded the company that they could not fail to recognize among the children as they passed the likenesses of many "old familiar faces." He hoped it would be an isolated case when a commercial traveler did not belong to this society, and help these poor children as if they were his own. With a warm compliment to the board of management and the head master, he gave them "Prosperity to the Commercial Travelers' Schools."

Mr. Dickens on Leigh Hunt.

From All the Year Round.

Four or five years ago the writer of these lines was much pained by accidentally encountering a printed statement, "that Leigh Hunt was the original of Harold Skimpole in *Bleak House*." The writer of these lines is the author of that book. The statement came from America. It is no disrespect to that country, in which the writer has, perhaps, as many friends and as true an interest as any man that lives, good-humoredly to state the fact, that he has, now and then, been the subject of paragraphs in transatlantic newspapers more surprisingly destitute of all foundation in truth than the wildest delusions of the wildest lunatics. For reasons born of this experience he let the thing go by. But since Mr. Leigh Hunt's death the statement has been revived in England. The delicacy and generosity evinced in its revival are for the rather late consideration of its revivers. The fact is this: Exactly those graces and charms of manner which are remembered in the words we have quoted, were remembered by the author of the work of fiction in question when he drew the character in question. Above all other things, that "sort of gay and ostentatious wilfulness" in the humoring of a subject which had many a time delighted him, and impressed him as being unspeakably whimsical and attractive, was the airy quality he wanted for the man he invented. Partly for this reason, and partly (he has since often grieved to think) for the pleasure it afforded him to think that delightful manner reproducing itself under his hand, he yielded to the temptation of too often making the character speak like his old friend. He no more thought, God forgive him! that the admired original would ever be charged with the imaginary vices of the fictitious creature, than he has himself ever thought of charging the blood of Desdemona and Othello on the innocent Academy model who sat for Iago's leg in the picture. Even as to the mere occasional manner he meant to be so cautious and conscientious that he privately referred the proof-sheets of the first number of that book to two intimate literary friends of Leigh Hunt (both still living) and altered the whole of that part of the text on their discovering too strong a resemblance to "his way."

Lord John Russell on the Mexican Question.

Subjoined is the reply of Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the memorial addressed to him for protection for the interests of the English merchants trading with Mexico:

Foreign Office, Dec. 16.

Gentlemen: I am fully aware of the evils which the present position of affairs in Mexico must inflict upon all merchants interested in the trade of that country. Instructions have been repeatedly given to protect the persons and property of the British subjects residing in Mexico, and Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* is active and zealous in carrying those instructions into effect. But unhappily a civil war rages in that country between two parties, who, only intent upon destroying their adversaries, have very little respect for the rules of justice or the safety of property.

It is difficult to say which is the *de facto* Government, and while Great Britain and France acknowledge the authority of the President who has possession of Mexico, the United States' Government recognize another President ruling at Vera Cruz. Her Majesty's Government are endeavoring to come to some understanding with other Powers, respecting the advice to be offered, and you may be assured that no opportunity will be lost of interfering by counsel with a view to bring about a termination of the present devastating and sanguinary war.

Your representations, as expressed in your present memorial, shall be transmitted to Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Mexico, and he will be instructed to use every exertion to promote the security of commercial dealings.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
J. RUSSELL.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and others.

New Postal Arrangements between Europe and America.

From the London Times.

We have recently referred to the arrangements that have been made for the conveyance of mails between Great Britain and the United States by the Canadian line of mail steamers, which call at Queenstown; and to the probability that Belgium and Germany would speedily follow with France in the adoption of this route for their correspondence. Last week Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster-General of Canada, accompanied by Mr. Griffin, of the Canadian Post-office, and Sir Cusack Roney, proceeded to Brussels where, by the introduction of Lord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador, they were immediately put into communication with Mr. Masin, the Director-General of the Belgian Post-office. There is little doubt that Belgium will forward its correspondence with the United States by the Canadian route as well as by the Cunard steamers. At Berlin the deputation has been received by M. Von der Heydt, the Minister of the Interior, and negotiations now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German Postal League (including Prussia, the Northern States of Germany, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and the South) to adopt the new arrangements. A semi-weekly mail and passenger communication will thus be established between a large portion of Europe and the whole of the American continent throughout the year.

Miscellaneous.

The principal item of interest in the political world is an authorized announcement in the London *Herald* (the organ of the Conservative party, that a complete and comprehensive reform bill is to appear by request in the *Constitutional Press* magazine for January; and that in the event of the Ministerial Reform bill being postponed, or proving unacceptable to the Constitutional party, the bill that is to be published in this magazine will be immediately brought before the House of Commons.

Lord Palmerston had been making public speeches in which he highly eulogized the volunteer movement and the enthusiasm with which it had been received throughout the country.

The steamship *Great Britain* was spoken "all well" as late as the 14th December, which strengthens the conviction that the report of her having foundered off the Western Islands was a base hoax.

A startling case of scandal had been brought to light. The wife of Mr. J. H. Gurney, Member of Parliament, had eloped with one of the family domestics. The lady is possessed of a fortune of half a million sterling in her own right. Proceedings had been commenced for obtaining a divorce.

Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, N. Y., had been giving experiments at Woolwich dockyard, before the Commodore-Superintendent, with his improvements on his "Ocean Marine Telegraph." The improvements were admitted by the Commodore to be exceedingly satisfactory.

The deaths of Lord Holland and of the Earl of Camperdown are announced.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The following pamphlet is from the pen of M. de la Guerroniere, author of the pamphlet *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, and is received by politicians as the declaration of the policy of the Emperor Napoleon on the vexed question of the right course to be taken by Europe with regard to the temporal power of the Pope:

I.

We wish, in a true Catholic spirit, to study a question which has imprudently become impassioned. "Passion," says Montesquieu, "make us feel, but never makes us see." Let us, then, endeavor to banish it from a subject where conscience and reason can alone speak with authority. Between those who, detesting the temporal power of the Pope, loudly invoke his fall, and those who, looking upon that power as an article of faith, will not allow it to be touched, there is a place for a less exclusive opinion in one sense or the other. This opinion, which respects equally the rights of peoples and the interests of religion, protests against that antagonism to which they are seemingly exposed by absolute-minded men starting from opposite points, and who clash in a mutual resistance. We sincerely believe that it is not impossible for the Sovereign Pontiff to retain his patrimony without imposing by force upon the populations an authority which reigns in the name of God. If this conciliation could be effected it would be a great triumph for politics and for the Church. Whatever may be the result, the attempt is noble.

II.

First of all, is the temporal power of the Pope necessary for the exercise of his spiritual power? The Catholic doctrine and political reason here agree in replying in the affirmative. In a religious point of view it is essential that the Pope should be a sovereign. In a political point of view it is necessary that the head of 200,000,000 of Catholics should not be dependent upon any one—not be subservient to any Power, and that the august hand which sways the souls, free from all trammels, should be able to soar above all human passions. If the Pope were not an independent sovereign, he would be either French, Spanish, Austrian, or Italian, and the title of his nationality would deprive him of his character as universal Pontiff. The Holy See would be nothing more than the stay of a throne at Paris, Vienna, or Madrid. It was so at a former period, and a successor of St. Peter had the misfortune to allow his authority to be absorbed in the "Holy German Empire." Europe was deeply shaken by it, and that disturbance of its moral and political equilibrium lasted for nearly three centuries. The struggle between Guelph and Ghibelline was in reality nothing else but an effort to emancipate the Papacy from the preponderance of the Emperor of Germany. Even at the present day those historical denominations have survived the events. The head of the Church is styled Guelph or Ghibelline, according as he is considered a partisan of Austria or the representative of Italian nationality and of the independence of the Holy See. All the great Popes were Guelphs, because the condition of their glory was to belong to themselves, that is to say, to acknowledge only the authority of God. Whenever they made their authority subservient to the interests of a prince, they altered the true principle of their authority. The Church suffered: Europe suffered from it.

The spiritual power, the seat of which is at Rome, cannot be displaced without shaking the political power, not only in the Catholic States, but in all Christian States. It is equally important for England, Russia and Prussia, as it is for France and Austria, that the august representative of Catholic unity should neither be constrained nor humiliated nor subordinate. Rome is the centre of a moral power too universal for it not to be in the interests of all Governments and all peoples that it should not incline to any side, and that it should remain immovable on the sacred rock which no human power can overthrow.

III.

The necessity of the temporal power of the Pope in the double point of view of the interest of religion and of political order in Europe is, therefore, clearly proved. But what is this power in itself? How can the Catholic authority, founded upon dogma, be reconciled with a conventional authority, founded on public morals, human interests, social wants? How can the Pope be at the same time Pontiff and King? How can the man of the Gospel, who forgives, be the man of the law, who punishes? How can the head of the Church, who excommunicates heretics, be the head of the State, who protects freedom of conscience? Such is the problem to be solved. Doubtless, the problem is difficult. There is in some measure antagonism between the Prince and the Pontiff confounded in the same personification. The Pontiff is bound by principles of divine order which he cannot discard; the Prince has to respond to the claims of society which he cannot disown. Where, then, are the means to be found that the mission of the Pontiff may find in the independence of the Prince a guarantee of his authority, without finding therein at the same time an embarrassment for his conscience?

If we were to seek for the solution of this problem in the customary forms of the Government of people we should not find it. There does not exist in the world a Constitution of a nature to conciliate exigencies so diverse. It is neither by monarchy nor by liberty that this end can be obtained. The power of the Pope can only be a paternal power; he must rather resemble a family than a State. Thus, not only is it not necessary that his territory should be of large extent, but we think that it is very essential that it should be limited. The smaller the territory, the greater will be the Sovereign.

In fact, a great State implies certain requirements (*exigences*) which it is impossible for the Pope to satisfy. A great State would like to follow up the politics of the day, to perfect its institutions, participate in the general movement of ideas, taken advantage of the transformation of the age, of the conquests of science, of the progress of the human mind. He cannot do it. The laws will be shackled by dogmas. His authority will be paralyzed by traditions. His patriotism will be condemned by faith. He must either resign himself to immobility, or rise even to revolt. The world will advance and leave him behind. Then of two things, one will happen—either everything will be extinguished in that people, and nothing will remain in it of the generous activity of public life, or else the noble aspirations of nationality will burst through, and it will become necessary, as we have witnessed already, for material force to supply the deficiencies of moral authority. The temporal power of the Pope under these conditions cannot maintain itself, unless protected by an Austrian or French military occupation—a painful resource; for every Power that does not exist upon its national strength and public confidence is simply an institution, is but an expedient. The Church, far from finding therein a condition of independence, would only find a cause of discredit add incapacity. This is not what France can wish. This is not what truly religious men can desire.

IV.

Thus then, the temporal power of the Pope is necessary and legitimate; but it is incompatible with a State of any extent. It is only possible, if exempt from all the ordinary conditions of power—that is to say, from everything that constitutes its activity, its development, its progress. It must exist without an army, without a parliament, so to say, without a code of laws or a court of justice. It is a distinct system, and which approaches nearer to family authority than to the government of a people. Under this system the dogmas are the laws, the priests are the legislators, the altars are the citadels, and the spiritual weapons are the only defence of the Government. The power lies less in its strength than in its weakness; it is to be found in the respect which it commands, and in the happiness which it gives to those to whom it refuses the enjoyments of a political life.

Hence it naturally ensues, in our opinion, that the question is not to ascertain whether the Pope shall have more or fewer subjects, more or less territory. He must have sufficient not to be subjugated himself and to be a Sovereign of the temporal order. But this sovereignty must not render it obligatory upon him to act a political part, for then the Pontiff, instead of finding in this power a guarantee of an independence, would find only a condition of servitude for himself or a necessity of servitude for his people.

The existence may be admitted in Europe of a small corner of earth free from the passions and interest which agitate other peoples, and devoted solely to the glory of God. In that corner of earth, illustrated by the grandest reminiscences of history, the centre of Catholic unity has replaced the capital of the world. Rome, which formerly resumed within her all the grandeur of the Pagan era, has an exceptional calling. In losing her political domination she has acquired a domination of a more elevated character in the spiritual order, and she styles herself "the Eternal City!" Religion, souvenirs, and the arts also form a nationality. Those who live at Rome, under the authority of the Head of the Church, are doubtless subject to particular conditions of social and civil life; but if they are no longer the members of a great country, they are still the citizens of a glorious metropolis, which extends its influence wherever faith is maintained and spread. Rome belongs, then, to the Head of the Church. Should she slip away from that august power, she would at once lose all her prestige; Rome, with a tribune, orators, writers, a secular government, and a Prince at the Vatican, would be nothing more than a town. Liberty would disinherit her. After having given laws to the whole world, she can only retain her greatness by commanding souls. The Roman Senate has no other compensation worthy of it but the Vatican.

V.

History, religion, politics, justify then completely a derogation from the regular and normal conditions of the life of peoples. Nothing more simple, more legitimate and more essential than the Pope throning at Rome and possessing a limited territory. To satisfy so high an interest it is fully permitted to withdraw some hundred thousand souls from the life of nations, without, however, sacrificing them, and giving them guarantees of welfare and social protection. The Government of the Pope must be paternal in its administration, as it is by its nature. He who calls himself the Holy Father ought to be a father for all his subjects. If his institutions are beyond the principles which guarantee the rights of government in a political society, his acts ought to be only the more irreproachable, and when he cannot be imitated by any one he will be the envy of all men. We look, therefore, upon the temporal Government of the Pope as the image of the Government of the Church. It is a Pontificate, and not a Dictatorship. The large development of his municipal area relieving him from the responsibility of administrative interests, he can maintain himself in a sphere far above the management of affairs. A member of the Italian Confederation, he is protected by the Federal army. A Pontifical army ought not to be more than an emblem of perfect order. When enemies are to be fought, either at home or abroad, it is not the head of the Church to draw the sword. Blood shed in his name seems an insult to divine mercy, which he represents; when he raises his hand it ought to be to bless, and not to strike.

Another very important point is that the Catholic religion does not remain exclusively at the charge of the subjects of the Pontifical Government. The Pope is the spiritual sovereign of all his flock; it would not be equitable that the necessary expenses to maintain the splendor which appertains to the majesty of the head of the Church should be supported by the populations of his States. It is for the Catholic Powers to provide the means which concern them all by a large tribute paid to the Holy Father. His budget will thus not be exclusively Roman, and will be international, like his authority, which in a religious point of view is recognized and respected everywhere where the dogmas which he represents is the law of consciences. In this manner a double result, equally precious, will be maintained. On the one hand, the Pope will find in the tribute of the Catholic Powers a new proof of the universality and unity of the moral power which he exercises; and, on the other, he will not be obliged to press upon his people by taxes which would not fill his treasury except by throwing discredit on his name.

In short, there will be a people in Europe who will be ruled less by a king than by a father, and whose rights will be guaranteed rather by the heart of the sovereign than by the authority of the laws and institutions. This people will have no national representation, no army, no press, no magistracy. The whole of its political existence will be limited to its municipal organization. Beyond that narrow circle it will have no other resource than contemplation, the arts, the study of ruins (*la culture des ruines*) and prayer. He will be forever disinherited of that noble portion of activity which in every country is the stimulus of patriotism and the legitimate exercise of the faculties of the mind of superior characters. Under the government of the Sovereign Pontiff there can be no aspiration either to the glory of the soldier or the triumphs of the orator or of the statesman. It will be the government of peace and reflection—a sort of oasis where the passions and interests of politics will not trespass, and which will only have the sweet and calm contemplations of a spiritual world.

Doubtless there is in this exceptional condition something painful for men who feel within them noble ambitions to serve and raise themselves by merit, and who are condemned to inaction. It is a sacrifice which must be asked from them in a higher order of interests, before which private interests must fall. Moreover, if the subjects of the Pope are deprived of a political existence, they will be indemnified, on the other hand, by a most paternal Government, by the exemption from taxation, by the moral greatness of their country, which is the centre of the Catholic faith, and by the presence of a Court, the brilliancy of which, necessary for the double majesty of the Pontiff and of the Prince, will be maintained by the means of liberal tributes paid by the Catholic Powers of Europe. These considerations have surely some value, and, after all, under such a system, with such advantages, and with the chance of having great Popes such as history records, it will always be an honor to call oneself a Roman citizen—*civis Romanus*.

VI.

Necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope; necessity of divesting it as much as possible of all the responsibilities incumbent upon a government, and of placing the Head of the Church in a sphere where his spiritual authority can neither be shackled nor compromised by his political authority; necessity, to achieve this, of restricting instead of extending his territory, and of diminishing rather than increasing the number of his subjects; necessity of giving to the population of these States; thus deprived of the advantages of a political existence, compensation by a paternal and economical administration. Such is, in a few words, the substance of what we have endeavored to demonstrate in the preceding pages.

As consequence of this demonstration, another question presents itself—a delicate question, but the solution of which we imagine will become easier at the light of the principles we have laid down.

The Romagna has been separated *de facto* for some months from the authority of the Pope. It has been living under a provisional Government. It is actively ruled by a Government whose powers extend over all the States of Central Italy. Thus this separation bears for it all the marks of a *fait accompli*.

Is the Romagna to be restored to the Pope?

To resolve this question we do not wish to consult the interests of the Papacy. As we have already said, it is in a catholic spirit we write, and we seek solely what may be advantageous to the Church, to assure to its august head the security and grandeur which France, more than any other nation, is bound to give him.

Thus, it is not our task here to study the interests of the populations of the Romagna, the right they may have to give themselves another form of Government, the complaints which they raise against the Pontifical Administration, the sincerity, more or less serious, of the votes which have pronounced the annexation to Piedmont;—this does not come within our subject.

Is it advisable, yes or no, for the glory of the Church, or the authority of its head, that the Romagna should be restored to the patrimony of the Holy Father? This is all that we have to examine.

VII.

The Romagna, despite the cession made of it by the Holy See in 1796, is a perfect legitimate possession of the Pontifical Government. The insurrection of its inhabitants against the Pope is thence a revolt against legal rights and against treaties. It is in virtue of the treaties of 1815 that the Romagna, which formed a part of the Kingdom of Italy under the Empire, was finally restored to the Pope. As long as those treaties subsist it is incontestible that the Sovereign Pontiff is justified in asserting his claim, as he has done, to a portion of his territory which has thrown off his sovereignty.

But are the Papacy and Religion interested in this claim? Here conscience hesitates, and its sentiment disagrees with the rigorous interpretation of legal right. Is the Romagna, which is a legitimate possession of the Holy See, a necessary extension of his authority? Does it bring him a condition of power and security? If it were thus there would be no doubt; the question would be settled in the opinion of all good Catholics.

We ourselves are of the opinion that the separation of the Romagna would not tend to diminish the temporal power of the Pope. His territory, it is true, would be diminished, but his political authority, disencumbered of a resistance which paralyzes it, would not be weakened, but morally strengthened. For, let us repeat it, the authority of the head of the church does not lie in the extent of territory which he cannot retain except by the support of foreign arms, and in the number of subjects which he is obliged to oppress to make them submit; it lies in the confidence and respect which he inspires, and which relieve him from having recourse to extreme measures of rigor and constraint, bad for all governments, but especially so for a prince who reigns gospel in hand.

What matters it, then, to the prestige, to the dignity, to the greatness of the Sovereign Pontiff, the square miles comprised in his States? Does he want space to be beloved and venerated? Are not his benedictions and his teachings the most powerful manifestations of his right? Does he not love and bless the whole universe? Whether he rules over few or many, that is not the question; what is essential is that he should have a sufficient number of subjects to be independent, and that he should not have too many to be carried away by these currents of passions, of interests, of novelties which are produced everywhere where there are considerable agglomerations.

The importance of the Pope does not consist in the twenty-one provinces which he actually possesses. Bologna, Ancona and Ravenna, separated from Rome by a chain of mountains, the character of their inhabitants and historical *souvenirs* add nothing to the splendor of Rome. The Pope throning at Rome, his seat at the Vatican, is what awes (*frappe*) the world. The sovereign of the Roman States is scarcely thought of.

However, we grant that if the Romagna belonged freely to the Pope by the adhesion, the confidence and attachment of its population, as it belongs to him by the right of history and by treaties, it could not be considered as an embarrassment for him. Facts prove that it is not so. Since the treaties of 1815 that portion of the States of the Church has not suffered less than twenty years of Austrian occupation. Austria was still at Bologna when the flag of France appeared on the Alps. It was at its retreat which occasioned the departure of the legate and the overthrow of the Papal authority. Without Austria that power neither can be restored nor maintained. All this, unhappily, is on incontrovertible evidence.

By restoring the Romagna to the Holy Father it would not be restoring him to respectful, submissive and devoted subjects, ready to obey his behests; it would be giving him enemies of his power, resolved to resist him, and whom force alone could keep under. What would the Church gain thereby? It would be obliged to see unfaithful sons in rebellious subjects, and to excommunicate those it ought to strike. To assert its sovereignty it would perhaps have to renounce its noblest title—that of Mother. This is not what it desires. This is not what the Bishops and Catholics desire. A resumption of possession acquired at such sacrifices would be a disaster, and not a triumph. For some 100,000 inhabitants restored to the temporal sway of the Pope, it would give a blow to his spiritual authority from which the protection of God and the wisdom of Europe will know how to protect it.

VIII.

But this is not all. Let us take the impossible supposition that the Church does not fear this damage, and that the Pope does not retreat before this extremity; let us suppose that it is agreed to restore the Romagna to the Pontifical Government. How is it to be done? Is it by the voice of persuasion and by good counsel? But those means have been exhausted. The Emperor of the French, who has constantly defended the rights of the Holy See, has exercised all his moral authority to calm the public mind in Central Italy, and to reconcile the populations with their former Governments. It has not succeded, and its influence failed before the impossible. There remains, then, but one means—force.

It is force only which can restore the Romagna to the condition imposed upon it by treaties and by history. Can it be employed? And if employed, who is to be charged with executing it? Is it France? Is it Austria?

An armed intervention to subjugate the Italians would be the most fatal step for the Governments, especially for the Pontifical Government. Restorations effected by foreign arms have never been successful; they have always had to pay the penalty of their origin. When a government is imposed upon a country by the stranger, it is never accepted freely, and is nearly always violently overthrown.

It is true that France reinstated Pius IX. at Rome. It is already a misfortune for the Church that it was necessary to have recourse to that extreme measure, and this is evident from the necessity of prolonging the occupation by our army. It must be added that Rome is in a situation quite exceptionable, which traces her destiny. She is destined by her past greatness to the position she occupies since the establishment of the Papacy. She cannot escape from it; her fate is settled (*réglé*.) It is the decree of civilization, of history, and of God himself. But is that which is necessary for Rome also possible for the other cities of the Roman States? We do not think so, for the inconvenience of that intervention, already so considerable as regards the metropolis of Catholicism, would be far more serious if it became necessary to lay siege to every town of the Legations. It would be the moral ruin of the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. Instead of reigning by acknowledged right, and by the respect he inspires, he would have to reign by force.

Let us go still further, and ask who will be charged with this restoration by force? Would it be France? Would it be Austria?

France! But she cannot do it. A Catholic nation, she would never consent to strike so serious a blow at the moral power of Catholicism. A liberal nation, she could not compel a people to submit to a Government which their will rejects.

Catholics who seek such a triumph for the Church appear to us as dangerous for it as would be for the monarchy the Royalists who would dream of establishing the ancient legitimacy by the aid of a new invasion.

As regards compelling peoples, France is not used to such work. When she meddled in their affairs it was to enfranchise them, and not to oppress them. Under Louis XVI. we went to the New World to help it to achieve its nationality. Belgium and the Danubian Principalities are indebted to us for their political existence. It is not the Emperor who could prove unfaithful to these generous traditions.

In Italy, more so than in any other country, France is bound to uphold the principles of her liberal policy. France has carefully avoided encouraging and recognizing the Governments *de facto* in Central Italy—she has exhausted her diplomatic efforts to reconcile the princes to the populations; but she cannot forget that these Governments sprang into life the day Austria retreated. They arose from a legitimate reaction against foreign occupation, and from a noble outburst of nationality towards France, which came to save the independence of the peninsula.

What has fallen at Bologna, at Modena, at Parma, and at Florence, is, then, not so much the authority of the former princes as the influence of Austria, under which the princes had unhappily effaced the national character of their sovereignty.

It would certainly have been very desirable if what has fallen from the reaction of the national sentiment so long oppressed could not be reëstablished under the guarantee of reforms which had been promised. In giving her aid thereto, France was acting up to her policy of moderation; but in doing more, by turning now against the Italian people those victorious bayonets which six months ago protected it against Austria, she would be acting contrary to all her principles. No man of common sense would give her such advice.

IX.

But, if France cannot intervene, let her allow Austria to have her way. This is what the partisans of foreign intervention in Italy say. And should we have run the risk of a great war, gained four victories, lost 50,000 men, spent three hundred millions, and shaken Europe, that Austria might on the morrow of peace resume in the Peninsula the domination she exercised on the eve of her defeat? Magenta and Solferino should be simply trophies of contemporaneous history! Should our soldiers have shed their blood for vain glory? French heroism be sterile? No, no! French policy does not harbor such inconsistencies and degradations.

The domination of Austria in Italy is at an end. This is the grand result of our campaign, consecrated by the peace of Villafranca. For Austria to return to Florence, to Parma, or to Bologna, it would be necessary to admit that it was she who vanquished us. Let us render justice to her honesty and common sense. She does not pretend it, and those who in France make the pretence for her forget at the same time what our principles impose upon us, and what our honor prohibits us. Our principles bid us leave Italy to herself, and respect the sovereignty we have restored to her, on the condition that she will know how to conciliate its rights with the equilibrium of Europe. Our honor prohibits us from recognizing the right of Austria to armed intervention, which we do not admit for ourselves.

France, then, cannot intervene for the reëstablishment of the temporal power of the Pope in the Romagna, and she cannot allow Austria to have recourse to force to compel the population when she rejects its employment on her own account.

X.

If neither France nor Austria intervene, whose arm is it that will bring back the Romagna under the Papal sway? Would it be that of an Italian Power? There is but one Power to which such a task might appertain—Naples. But is that possible? The kingdom of the Two Sicilies is laboring under a deep set movement in the public mind, which does not allow its Government to attempt a diversion on the Abruzzi. It has need of all its forces to meet dangers at home, and by provoking a struggle it would incur the risk of a revolution. It would be the greatest act of imprudence it could commit to the prejudice of order, and especially to the prejudice of the Holy See. If all the elements of revolutionary combustion in the Peninsula have hitherto been kept under, it must be attributed to the passive attitude of the different factions, the hostile contact of which would produce the spark that would set all Italy in a blaze. Opposed to the King of Naples, the champion of absolutism, would stand the King of Piedmont, the supporter of the liberty of peoples. Civil war would have to decide, and anarchy would fatally be the last word of so disastrous an attempt.

The armed intervention of Naples would produce nothing but disasters if it were possible. But it is not possible, for it would be a manifest violation of the neutrality imposed on all the Italian States. In fact, if the Neapolitan army entered the States of the Church, nothing could prevent the Piedmontese army from occupying Parma and Tuscany. Such disorder would not only be the overthrow of all international rules; it would be, moreover, a revolt against the jurisdiction of Europe, whose duty it is, while respecting the rights of Sovereignties, to watch over the general order which concerns the safety of its equilibrium.

XI.

There is only one intervention that can be regular, efficacious, and legitimate—it is that of the whole of Europe united in a Congress to decide all the questions that affect the modification of territory or the revision of treaties.

The competence of an European Congress is established by the principles of international law. For the laws that bind the people of different nations, as well as those which are obligatory on the citizens of the same State, it is to the two-fold consecration of public interest and general assent that constitutes conventional right. Practice is in accordance with the theory, and we know from history that States have been formed, aggrandized, modified and transformed in virtue of treaties.

It was the treaties of 1815 that determined the political existence of Italy and its territorial divisions.

The cession of Lombardy to France, who again ceded it to Sardinia, was a special act of the will of Austria, which did not affect the organization of the independent States of Italy as they were constituted at the Congress of Vienna. To alter the frontiers of those States requires a reference to the same jurisdiction that regulated them—that is to say, to all the Powers who were parties to the treaties of 1815.

This is what has been done by the reservation inserted in the 19th article of the treaty of Zurich, the immediate consequence of which is the appeal to an European Congress which will meet on the 5th of January.

The Congress of Paris has full power to alter what was settled by the Congress of Vienna. Europe, combined at Vienna in 1815, gave the Romagna to the Pope; Europe, combined at Paris in 1860, may decide otherwise in regard to it.

And, let it be observed, the last decision, should it be contrary to that of 1815, would not bear the same character as the first. In 1815 the Powers disposed of the people of Romagna; in 1860, if they are not placed under the authority of the Pope, the Powers of Europe only formally record a *fait accompli*.

The competence of the Congress, then, cannot be disputed; for if it were now denied to be competent it would be necessary to declare that the Congress of Vienna, the majority of which were representatives of great schismatic Powers, had no right to dispose of the territory of Romagna and its population in favor of the Pope.

It may be said, perhaps, that the territory of the Pope is indivisible; this is an error, contradicted by history. There exists no territory that has undergone more changes and vicissitudes than the patrimony of St. Peter. Given by Pepin to Pope Stephen II., it reverted again to the Empire, was contended for by rival claimants, and was not removed to the Holy See till the reign of Louis XII. It was the same with the Legations, which, after many struggles, were only annexed to the Roman States by Louis de Gonzaga. Finally, in 1796, a Pope, Pious VI., signed at Tolentino a treaty that ceded to France, in perpetuity, for him and his successors, Bologna, Ferrara, and the Romagna. The Pope equally renounced any rights he might have possessed over the cities and territories of Avignon, and the Venaissin *comté* that now forms the department of Vaucluse.

In fact, in 1791, Avignon, which had rebelled against the Pope's Legate, demanded to be united to France, and an act of the Constituent Assembly effected this annexation, which was only recognized by the Pope in the Treaty of Tolentino.

Now, either the territory of the church, as some maintain, is an inalienable and indivisible patrimony that may not be touched—in which case the sovereignty over the department of Vaucluse ought to be restored to the Pope—or else the territory is, like all others, liable to changes, and then it is permitted to pious but independent minds to discuss its more or less of extent. It is well known that nothing compels the Pope to cede it, and it is before the most redoubtable force that his weakness is most invincible, when it has right for its protection.

The territory of the Papal States, therefore, is no more indivisible than its extent is invariable. Like all possessions, this one is subjected to the influence of events; it is extended or diminished, according as its interests and the general necessities of policy impose changes upon it. In this respect nothing is exempted. Only the spiritual authority of the Pope is immutable, like the truths it represents and the doctrine it teaches. As to the temporal authority allied to the other, it, by a superior principle, necessarily remains subjected to all the conditions of human things. To endow with a divinity that which is only human would be to lower the power that is Divine, and give the character of eternity to institutions as mutable and fluctuating as the accidents, the changes, and the progress of society.

All the reasons that are brought forward to impeach the competence of the Congress, and fetter its freedom of action, are, therefore, valueless. Europe, which in 1815 could sacrifice Italy, can in 1860 emancipate and save her. The right of acting is the same; the only question is its better application.

As to the special objection that the majority of the great Powers being schismatic, they are by the fact alone rendered incompetent to deprive the Pope of one of his provinces, we reply—Since these same Powers in 1815 gave them to the Pope, they have certainly the right to consider whether they can or cannot leave them in his possession in 1860.

What is to be done in the actual position of affairs to conciliate interests that appear irreconcilable?

Two extreme parties are opposed to each other—one wishes to deprive the Pope of everything, the other to give him all. They are two hypotheses equally inadmissible, and both, though radically contrary to each other, would have the same result for the Papacy.

We believe there is another course that may be taken. First, we wish that the Congress should recognize as an essential principle of European order the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope. That is for us the chief point. The principle here appears to us to have more value than the territorial possession, more or less extensive, that will be its natural consequence. As for this territory itself, the city of Rome includes all that is most important in it; the rest is only secondary. The city of Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter must be guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff by the great Powers, with a considerable revenue, that the Catholic States will pay as a tribute of respect and protection to the Head of the Church. An Italian militia, chosen from the *élite* of the Federal army, should assure the tranquillity and inviolability of the Holy See. Municipal liberties, as extensive as possible, should release the Papal Government from all the details of administration, and thus give a share of public local life to those who are disinherited of political activity. Finally, every complication, every idea of war and revolt, must be forever banished from the territory governed by the Pope, that it may be said, where reigns the Vicar of Christ, there also reign well-being, concord, and peace.

It is the task of the Congress to effect this transformation, become necessary to consolidate the temporal authority of Rome. As we have before said, this consolidation is absolutely connected with the interests of Europe. As a temporal and divine institution, the Papacy has nothing to fear from man, it is eternal; as a political institution it is exposed to all the trials and calamities that impend over all human things. Well, it is important to the security and honor of all that it should not be attacked in the constitution it has received from time and history. Catholic or schismatic, the great Powers have the same interest, for the independence of the head of the Church is not only a question of conscience and religion—it is also a guarantee of the moral equilibrium of the world. This great cause, therefore, cannot be indifferent to any one; and we know no cause more worthy of the arbitration of those who are called on to judge it.

Of what avail are any illusions? By a combination of many circumstances, by a succession of causes that go far back into history, the temporal power of the Pope is seriously menaced in the conditions under which it is now exercised. It is a great calamity, which we deplore from the bottom of our hearts; but it is also a great danger, which it is the duty of all—men of the world and religious men alike—to lessen, for the good of the Church as for the interests of Europe. The Holy See is placed on a volcano, and the Pontiff, who is charged by God to maintain peace in the world, is himself constantly threatened with a revolution. He, the august representative of the highest moral authority on earth, can only maintain himself by the protection of foreign armies. These military occupations only protect him by compromising him. They excite against him all the susceptibilities of the national feeling. They prove that he cannot rely on the love and respect of his people.

It is a deplorable position that only blindness and imprudence can wish to prolong, but which enlightened and respectful attachment requires should be changed as soon as possible. The change is both necessary and urgent, and only the declared enemies or blind friends of the Papacy can resist it. The question is not that of diminishing the patrimony of St. Peter, but of saving it.

When France declared itself in favor of Italy this great interest, the safety of the Papacy, was certainly one of the most serious preoccupation of the policy of its Sovereign. The Emperor Napoleon saw that the temporal power of the Pope, restored in 1849, and since protected by his arms, was gravely menaced in the conditions of its political existence. He saw that it was necessary to save the Papacy in emancipating Italy. God has blessed his enterprise, and has given him the victory; but his glory would be sterile if, in giving its nationality to a people, he did not assure to the church its security and independence.

The Emperor Napoleon I., by the concordat with Rome, reconciled a new society and the faith. With the genius of a statesman and the conscience of an honest man, he raised the altar and restored a worship in this noble France, humiliated by the scepticism, and degraded by the anarchy, which, at a period of madness, called itself the goddess Reason.

May his heir have the honor in his turn to reconcile the Pope, as temporal Sovereign, with his subject and his age! This is what all hearts sincerely Catholic ought to ask of heaven.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London *Times*, after reviewing the positions assumed by the pamphlet, deduces the following as logical deductions:

The Pope is not fit to govern a large State, or, indeed, to perform any political duties, and therefore the Romagna should not be restored to him. The Pope cannot be a subject of any one, and therefore he must be left in possession of Rome, rich in so many associations, adorned with so many monuments—the pilgrimage, the veneration, and the museum of Europe. "Rome and a garden for the Pope," said M. About. M. de Laguerronière, in *The Pope and the Congress*, seems to reëcho the proposition. To all this we see little objection. We have no wish to compromise the established government of the Roman Catholic Church, provided that the Government can be maintained without violence to the liberties of mankind. Were the plan we are considering executed, the Pope would still remain a Sovereign—that is, he would not lapse into the condition of a subject, and that is all any reasonable Roman Catholic can desire. The extent of his territory must be a question of degree, not of kind—it can be no article of faith, no safeguard of orthodoxy. The question is between the condition of a Sovereign and a subject, not between the Sovereign of a large or a small territory. The population of Rome lives on the past, on monuments, picture galleries, processions, and ceremonies, and Rome may well be content to be the seat of a Power possessing so many means of attracting wealth. But let Ireland and the Roman Catholics of Great Britain remember that this proposition does not come from heretical England, but from orthodox France, and that they have little right to quarrel with us for entertaining views which find their first expression in the organs of the eldest son of the Church.

The *Daily News* says the opinion expressed in the pamphlet on the question of restoring the Romagna to the Pope will be approved by the British Government and people. France will not use force to compel a people to submit to a government which their will rejects, and she will not permit Austria to interfere.

The *Morning Herald* says the Emperor has taken a wise and manly course. On the eve of the Congress he has lifted the veil which has hitherto shrouded his policy on the Italian question, and Europe will learn with satisfaction that France is true to the principles which she professed at the outset of the late war.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its principal editor, approves in general the contents of the pamphlet, declaring, however, its intention to combat some of the propositions made by the author.

The London *Times* concludes a leader on the subject by saying: "On the whole, we have read this pamphlet with considerable satisfaction. It is very probable that the Emperor of the French has for some time hesitated between Austria and England, between a liberal and reactionary policy; but we read in these sentences the promise of a cordial understanding between the two countries in the coming deliberations. We have arrived, though by very different courses, at the same practical conclusion. We leave others to cavil on forms and ceremonies; enough for us if there is a reasonable probability that the two great European Powers will be found arranged side by side in defence of the rights of the Italian people, and that Protestant England will find a hearty and efficient support in the Emperor of Catholic France."

The *Morning Post* questions if the Pope will accept the new position assigned to him by the French Emperor, and asks, should he refuse, how far will his refusal be supported by other Catholic States?

THE POPE IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Under the above head the *Cork Examiner* publishes the following passages taken from a letter received by the member from Dungarvan from a gentleman of high position in Rome. It is dated the 10th of December:

"I am happy to say that the Holy Father is perfectly well, and is very grateful for the sympathy manifested for him by the Catholics all over the world. The pastorals of the Irish Bishops, and the great meetings in Dublin, and the sentiments elicited there, have been to him a source of much consolation. Although it is for him a moment of great trial and anxiety, yet he bears his troubles with the greatest resignation, patience and equanimity, and every one remarks how cheerful he is in the midst of his sufferings. Rome was never more quiet than it is at this moment, and if you were here you would not see any difference from what it was last year. Of course we are looking forward anxiously to the Congress. England, no doubt, will be the great antagonist of the Holy Father; but I entertain a confident hope that the majority of the representatives will be in his favor."

PRELIMINARIES OF THE CONGRESS.

The report that the Pope had claimed the Presidency of the Congress for his plenipotentiary is pronounced unfounded.

Prince Gortschakoff had expressed a desire that the Congress should take place after the commencement of the Russian New Year, (Jan. 13) as he will be detained on that day at his Court, by the duties of his office.

Count Aviodor, representative of the Republic of San Marino at Paris, had presented a memorandum to Count Walewski, addressed to the future Congress, protesting against the encroachments of Piedmont.

The nomination of the Marquis D'Auvergne, formerly Ambassador of France to Turin, as the second French plenipotentiary at the Congress, gave great satisfaction to the friends of Italy.

A Paris dispatch of the 23d says that the French Government had, by telegraph, informed the Powers concerned that the opening of the Congress will not take place before the 19th of January.

The King of Naples had appointed the Marquis D'Antonini as his first, and the Chevalier Canofari as his second representative at the Congress.

In reply to a memorandum addressed by Switzerland to the Powers composing the Congress, the majority have expressed themselves favorable to the admission of Plenipotentiaries of Switzerland at the time when the Congress deliberates on the neutrality of the province of Savoy.

FRANCE.

The French war steamer *Duguesclin*, while trying her engines off Brest, ran on a reef and rapidly sank in deep water.

The Emperor had conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on the Prince d'Orange.

It is stated that an apanage is about to be erected for the Prince Imperial, and that the Chateau of Blois is to be conferred upon him. The revenues of the Forest of Blois and Boulogne are to be joined to the apanage. The consent of the Legislative body is necessary for the creation of an apanage.

The Minister of Marine has ordered a steam corvette to be fitted out with the utmost dispatch. It is said she is bound for the port just acquired by France in the Red Sea, and that this port is to be the head-quarters of a naval station, composed of five corvettes two frigates and ten gunboats.

The *Débats* has the following description of the spot lately ceded to France in the Red Sea:

"The port of Zoulla, on the coast of Habesch, at the bottom of a fine bay near the spot once occupied by Adulis, the most frequented port of the Red Sea in ancient times. The coast of Habesch is that part of the Abyssinian seaboard which extends from Cape Nose to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Cape Nose itself being situated at the boundary of Upper Egypt, opposite the Isle of Emeralds, of which the Viceroy of Egypt has recently taken possession. The town of Zoulla contains an industrious maritime population, said to be superior to any other on the coast. The port possesses excellent anchorage ground, well sheltered from the northwest winds, which alone enter the bay. Zoulla is also the most favorable port for communicating with the interior of the States of the Emperor Theodore, who reigns over the greater part of Abyssinia; moreover, it commands the Aden route. The cession of this port to France is said to have been made in strict conformity with established usages."

A second hostile meeting has taken place between the Marquis de Galiffet and Count de Lauriston. As on the former occasion, the combatants fought with swords. Both being perfect masters of their weapon, nearly half an hour passed over before either party could succeed in inflicting a wound on his adversary. At last, the Count's sword entered the Marquis' hip, inflicting a wound near the bone, but not of any gravity. The seconds then interfered, declaring that honor was fully satisfied. The two opponents shook hands, and the affair terminated.

The French squadron at present in the Chinese waters is composed of the following vessels: The *Nemesis*, bearing the Admiral's flag, 52 guns; *Dido*, 40; *Capricieuse*, 32; *Dordogne*, 6; *Gironde*, 6; *Marne*, 6; *Meurthe*, 6; *Durance*, 6; *Saône*, 6; *Duchayla*, 32; *Catinat*, 12; *Phlégéthon*, 8; *Primaugret*, 8; *Laplace*, 8; *Marceau*, 6; *Regent*, 4; *Alarme*, 4; *Dragonne*, 4; *Fusee*, 4; *Mitraille*, 4; *Norzagaray*, 2; *Lily*, 2; *Rose*, 2; *Pehio*, 2. The *Forbin*, now on its way to China, carries 8 guns.

The Paris Bourse on the 22d was heavy and lower, but on the 23d there was a return of firmness, and Rentes closed at 7.50.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A Madrid telegram of Dec. 21, says:

"Yesterday 8,000 Moors attacked the Spanish, but were repulsed energetically, and compelled to retreat in great disorder, caused by grapeshot and grenades. The Spanish had fifty-one wounded. Ten men-of-war, formerly stationed at Havana, have just arrived to reinforce the squadron at Algesiras. A great quantity of provisions had been dispatched to the army in Africa."

The accounts from Africa in the Madrid journals of the 18th state that the Spaniards are constructing immense wooden barracks at Ceuta for the purpose of lodging the soldiers. The camp at that place and the surrounding country were inundated by heavy rains. Count D'Eu, eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, now seventeen years of age, has entered the Spanish army as a sub-lieutenant. He is about to proceed to Morocco, and take part in the expedition. It is said, as orderly officer. The electric cable has been laid across the Strait, but some trifling injury prevents its working for the moment. A Madrid letter confirms the intelligence already given of a corps of 8,000 men being about to be dispatched to Ceuta, to occupy and defend the Spanish positions, while the principal *corps d'armée* will assume the offensive, and advance into Morocco.

The Emperor is still at Méquinez at the head of his army, nor was there any appearance of his intending to leave that residence.

ITALY.

A Turin dispatch of the 23d says that the King of Sardinia had that day signed the nomination of Count Cavour and M. Desambrois as representatives of Sardinia in the Congress.

M. Buoncompagni arrived at Florence on the 21st ult.

The *Momento* of Milan publishes the following letter, addressed in French, by Garibaldi, to the *Espérance*:

Fino, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

In one of your letters from Paris I find these words: "What lends greater probability to the projects of Russia is the reception given to Garibaldi in order to secure the sympathies of Italy to the future Queen. The General has allowed himself to be caught by this sort of bird-lime, &c." This is an allusion to a story which has gone the round of the journals to the effect that I had been received at Nice by the august mother of the Emperor of Russia, which is not the case. I beg you to assure those correspondents that, if the Italians mean to follow my advice, they will not even accept a Prince of the family of the Sovereign who has given to the world the unique and sublime spectacle of the enfranchisement of the serfs; but that they will persist, as they have hitherto done, in refusing any other Sovereign in Italy except Victor Emmanuel—the only political combination which can establish the future of the country upon durable bases, and secure the tranquillity of Europe—and that, should it suit the interested views of any one, by a pressure contrary to the legitimate rights of the people, to prevent the Italians from following this counsel, they should then have recourse to the million of muskets, the only antidote against such anti-national desires, and the infallible means of obtaining the accomplishment of their wishes, and not being caught by bird-lime.

I am your devoted,
G. GARIBALDI.

A Venice letter of the 14th, in the *Patrie*, says: "This city is a desert, and the distress is frightful. Last night, in the most frequented street in Venice, the Ferezzia, two ladies were attacked and robbed of their money and jewels. The orchestra and singers of the Venice theatre have presented a petition to the holders of boxes, telling of their extreme distress, caused by its being resolved not to open the theatre this Winter. The proprietors of the theatre assembled to consider the matter, and decided that each one should pay the half of the amount usually given when the theatre was open, and that this money should go to pay the salaries of the poor people, but that the theatre should remain closed. The communal council is convoked for the day after to-morrow, to select three persons, of whom the Emperor must choose one for podesta of Venice. The previous meeting effected nothing, and people think that there will be the same result on the present occasion."

GERMANY.

Military preparations continued to be made against the apprehended trouble in Hungary. A rumor prevailed in Paris the day before the *Arabia* sailed that a revolution had actually broken out in Hungary, but it lacked confirmation.

One of the Vienna journals had received a second warning from Government.

The Prussian Chambers are convoked for the 12th of January.

The Stade Dues.

From a Correspondent of the London Times.

Attention has been repeatedly called to the Stade dues, an impost levied upon shipping at the mouth of the Elbe by Hanover in defiance of the law of nations. The case of these dues has been carefully investigated by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in the session of 1858, when the unanimous resolution was reported, "That the Stade tolls are injurious to British trade; that Hanover renders no services in return; and that the treaty under which this country has temporarily submitted to the payment of these dues should be terminated." In pursuance of these resolutions notice was given by Lord Malmesbury to the Hanoverian Government to terminate the treaty of 1844, and the late Administration declared in Parliament that this ill-advised treaty would expire on the 14th of August last. The change of government which occurred a short time before the period of the expiration of the treaty rendered a postponement unavoidable. Lord John Russell, on coming into office, explained in the House of Commons, on the 18th of July last, that he thought it advisable to refer the question with regard to the Stade dues once more to the law officers of the present administration, and that it would be necessary that the treaty with Hanover should be renewed for a limited period in order to gain sufficient time for negotiation with Hanover. It was in consequence agreed between the two Governments that the treaty should be renewed for six months, so as to expire on the 14th of February next.

In the meantime another step has been taken, which cannot fail to facilitate a final settlement of this vexatious question. The Government of Belgium has considered it advisable to follow the example of the British Government, by giving notice to Hanover for the termination of their Treaty of Feb. 22, 1842, with regard to the Stade dues. We understand that this notice has been served upon the Government of Hanover by a note of the Belgian Minister, Baron Nothomb, of the 23d of November last, with a view of concerting means to provide for the abolition of the Stade dues on the principle of an equitable compensation.

A similar determination appears to exist on the part of the Dutch Government, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Holland having declared in the Second Chamber, on the 26th of November, 1858, that the Government of the Netherlands would be disposed to negotiate with Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues on the same principles as those which, to the satisfaction of all contracting parties, were adopted in the case of the Sound dues.

The Stade dues seem, therefore, to have now at last arrived at their doom. The Government at Hanover will have either to allow a settlement of the question on the principles of justice and of international law, or to forego the impost altogether, as the States principally concerned in the navigation of the Elbe have now, by the termination of their treaties, liberated themselves from the self-imposed liability of paying these tolls. It is to be hoped that the British Government will not lose so favorable an opportunity of bringing to a close this long-pending question, so as to release us forever from an impost which is unjust in principle, and which, in its unequal operation, presses with peculiar weight upon British shipping.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de Nord*, a new weekly journal published in Paris under Russian patronage, has received the following telegram:

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18—2.35 P. M.

Great news! The war in the Caucasus is over. Machmed Ali and 100,000 Circassians have surrendered to Prince Bariatinsky. The Prince, who is a general aid-de-camp, has been promoted on this occasion to the rank of field-martial of the empire. The Borodino Regiment will hereafter bear the name of the field-martial. Prince Anatole Bariatinsky, his brother, has been appointed commander of the regiment of the Preobaginsky Guards.

TURKEY.

Ahmed Wefik Effendi has been appointed Ambassador to the Imperial Court of Paris.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to the 23d of November, and Shanghai to 12th November, reached Aden on the 19th December.

The only item of intelligence telegraphed is the fact that Exchange at Shanghai was quoted at 6s. 7½d.

The steamer *Imperator*, with 960 knots of the Indian submarine cable on board, arrived at Aden on the 8th December.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 26 had reached England. The details are unimportant. Exchanges at Calcutta on 25th November were unaltered.

THE LATEST BY THE ARABIA.

London, Saturday, Dec. 24.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

Madrid, Dec. 23.—The Moors have attacked the Spanish on the road to Tetuan, in order to obstruct the works. They were victoriously repulsed.

Gen. Prim distinguished himself by his bravery.

The Spanish had four killed and forty wounded. All the works, and even the new forts have been completed.

London, Saturday, Dec. 24.

From the Daily News' City Article.

"The Funds opened at a slight improvement, but showed dullness in the afternoon. The latest quotations were, however, slightly better than those of yesterday. The principal British Railway Stocks were strengthened in the afternoon by the limited supply of stock in the market. The demand for money has increased, but there was no pressure. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day for the Continent. The Russian Exchange experienced this afternoon a movement unfavorable to this country. The Bank return shows that the stock of Bullion is nearly stationary.

The Admiralty have taken up the steamers *Khersonese*, *Sir Wm. Peel*, and *Tigress*, for transport service. They will probably be employed on the China waters.

The Emigration Commissioners require a ship to take passengers to Melbourne.

The *Times* corrects a statement made yesterday, instead of the sailings here and at Liverpool being 6,000 tons in excess of the tonnage placed on the berth, the difference was the other way.

From the Times City Article.

Although the political feeling is favorable and there is a renewed tendency to firmness on the Paris Bourse, English funds continue inactive, and nearly all other descriptions of securities show heaviness. In the general discount market to-day the demand has been very active. All the Bank applications were also comparatively large, but less than in other quarters. In foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates on France were slightly higher. The Railway market has exhibited a firmer appearance this afternoon, chiefly owing to the small supplies of stock brought forward. The heavier British descriptions have especially improved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Albert Smith has had an apoplectic attack, and is considered in a precarious state.

The petition of sailors, bankers, and others, in favor of the sailors in prison for disturbance on board the *Port Royal*, was presented to the Homestead Secretary yesterday. The *Times* says there has never been an instance of greater eagerness to sign a document than that exhibited by all parties on this occasion.

The *Times* says the curious dialogue between a Frenchman and an Englishman, which appeared in its second edition, not only expresses the sentiments, but bears the impress of the hand of the Emperor of the French, and as such, commends it to attentive perusal.

A Roman Catholic journal of this morning, publishes the declarations of the laity with long columns of signatures attached.

Mr. Petre has addressed a letter to the *Times*, protesting the declaration of sympathy for the Pope, now in course of signature, and maintaining that the temporal power of the Pope forms no part of the religion of Catholics.

At a very strong muster of the London Scottish Rifle Corps, last night, Lord Elcho gave an account of its rise and present condition, and entered with great minuteness into the question of the most appropriate and serviceable uniform. The Rifle Corps of the Working-men's College now numbers above two hundred volunteers.

The electric cable between Falmouth and Gibraltar is expected to be laid about Suly. It seems to be understood that the Government is contemplating the extension of the line to Malta and Alexandria.

oral of the Late Municipal Election in New-York—The Election of Mayor Wood.

From the London Times, Dec. 22.

If Parliamentary Goverment is no longer considered on its trial, certainly Municipal Corporations have still to make good their claim to superiority. In the great concerns of life every man is interested, the conduct of them is looked upon as the highest duty to which a citizen can aspire, political office confers the highest social position, and, without conferring wealth, brings with it most of what wealth can buy. It may be said that, whatever be the form of government in a country, a great number of the first minds will devote themselves to political life, and the centralized despotism of France or the federative democracy of the United States will be able to obtain a supply of competent men as well as the limited monarchy of England. But, unfortunately, civic and municipal honors do not attract a very high order of talents. Why this should be the case does not very readily appear. The present is certainly the age of great cities; every year the people of the two hemispheres are becoming more and more a town-inhabiting people. Commercial interests are bringing them together in masses and forcing them to dwell within brick walls, where the air permeates slowly through courts and alleys, where the refuse of every household remains in dangerous proximity to the lungs, where the rivers and springs supplied by nature are poisoned by garbage or the leakage of drains or the oozings of gas-pipes, where the pale faces of children and the bowed forms of women testify to the unhealthy influences which are continually at work. One would think that the government of a great city would attract the highest order of minds in this philanthropic age; and that men would be willing to quit the arena of party conflict, the debates on Congresses and interventions and squabbles at the other end of the world, to attend to what is perhaps the most important domestic question which can engage them. The future of society depends on the physical wellbeing of the people, and, now that so large a proportion of every civilized race is coming to dwell within the limits of towns, it might well be the pride of the most distinguished citizen to take an active part in corporations and vestries. Yet among both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race the government of towns seems to have fallen into the hands of an inferior order of men. In the United States things certainly seem to be far worse than here; but it is an evil of the same kind, and New-York is only an exaggeration of London, as American institutions are generally an exaggeration of our own. The City which is the real metropolis of the United States appears now to have arrived at the utmost point of bad government, so much so that the respectable community are extracting a dismal consolation from the state of affairs, and saying that, as things cannot possibly be worse, they must now begin to mend. The City is certainly the most remarkable result of wealth and enterprise the world has known. In an incredibly short space of time it has risen from the rank of a tenth-rate town to be the third city in the world in population and riches. In the last ten years the larger part has been entirely rebuilt; marble and freestone edifices of great size, beauty, and costliness, have been substituted for the old brick houses; Broadway has been extended for miles; a vast park of nearly 800 acres is being laid out in what will be before long the centre of the City; dwelling-houses have been built by thousands, far exceeding in elegance and comfort the average dwellings of Londoners; and New-York, with its suburbs, now reckoning more than a million of inhabitants, may look forward to being in the next generation not only the largest, but perhaps the most beautiful city in the world. All this has been done by private enterprise, and if the administration of the City had been in able and honest hands, the results would have been far more extraordinary. But, by all accounts, the municipality of the City has always been inefficient and corrupt. The highest officers—the Mayors, the Aldermen, and other dignitaries—have been often men of dubious character, or, at least, mere trading politicians, who have risen by pandering to the mob of voters, gin-slinging in bars with the ruffians of the town, and using their official power only to put money into the pockets of themselves and friends. The jobbery has been universal. Enormous sums are raised yearly, and there is no result. The lighting, the paving, and the cleaning of the streets are paid for in the most extravagant manner, and yet are so bad that they would disgrace a little provincial town. The odor even in the best parts is intolerable in a hot American Summer. Even now pigs run almost wild through the streets, and the dirt of these animals and of the horses is left for days together to poison the atmosphere. With the very greatest advantages for draining, the City is in danger of pestilence from the accumulation of filth underground. Yet the municipal taxation is such as would hardly be borne in this country. Our correspondent informs us that "the taxes and assessments amount to about two per cent. of the gross valuation." So that, of an income of five per cent. derived from property, two-fifths are confiscated. The inhabitants remain almost passive under all this. The municipal elections are in the hands of the lowest class of the populace. No chance of being chosen exists for any man of education and respectability. If, indeed, such an one should be elected, he would find himself utterly powerless. The rule is that nothing should be given for nothing, and a civic ruler is expected to be always repaying the debt he owes to his constituents. In fact the only question submitted to the public is "whether this or that set of contractors shall take some two or three millions a year out of the purse of the tax-payers, in the form of jobbing contracts?" The late elections have resulted in the election of a Mr. Fernando Wood to the Mayoralty, and it is said that the more respectable part of the inhabitants—namely, those who pay rates, but have no control over the expenditure—are rather satisfied with the choice; for, though Mr. Wood belongs to the class which has always governed, yet he is looked upon as a man of energy, and it is expected that he will have courage to stem the tide of corruption during his term of office. Courage, indeed, it requires, for in New-York party warfare is not confined to polite generalities, as in England, but a politician is attacked through his private affairs or his family, even when he is not exposed to a challenge or the "wild justice" of a revolver.

We have called attention to these Transatlantic doings, not out of any wish to rail at "American Institutions," but because what is passing there is only a distorted likeness of our own deficiencies. In America, though there may be much corruption, and, according to our ideas very little political ability, yet the Federal and State Government manage to find competent men, while the municipalities are notoriously inefficient. In this country the contrast is more striking, for our Parliament contains a great number of men of genius, eloquence and high education, while the metropolis in which they sit is surrendered to a class of administrators hardly more efficient than those of Transatlantic cities.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The fluctuations in the Funds had been but slight. The market was quiet, owing to the approach of the Holidays. Consols on the 23d closed dull at 95⅜@95½ for account, ex dividend.

The demand for discount continued rather active, and at the Bank of England the applications were above the average.

Baring Brothers report a fair demand at 2½ ℔ cent. on first-class securities. They quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2½d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1½d.; American Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England exhibit an increase of only £1,958 in the bullion.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The advices from America, of large receipts at the ports, and a tendency in consequence to increase the estimates of crops, caused the market to open heavily, and during the week the course of prices has been downward. The wind having changed, a considerable import has been received, while very large supplies must be close at hand. The trade have, therefore, been only limited buyers, and holders meet the market so freely, that for the week the quotations are reduced ⅛d.@3-16d., the greater decline being on the new crop." The sales of the week foot up 44,560 bales, including 1,800 on speculation and 4,500 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) was quiet, with sales of about 6,000 bales. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7⅜	Middling	6⅞
Fair Mobile	7⅜	Middling	6¾
Fair Uplands	7¼	Middling	67-16

Stock in hand estimated at 430,150 bales, including 295,940 American. Private circulars quote the decline at ⅛d.@¼d.

At Manchester trade is dull, and where manufacturers are running out of orders, buyers could operate at a decline on all articles. There is, however, no pressure at present.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Corn trade quiet but steady in prices. Flour is unchanged; quotations 22s. 6d.@27s. Wheat quiet for consumption, but in some request to hold over; prices firm at 9s. 3d.@9s. 11d. for red, and 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d. for white. Indian Corn slightly easier, at 31s.@32s. ℔ 480 lbs.

Provisions—Beef, a further decline has been submitted to, and sales reach 1,400 tcs. Pork; old continues neglected. A small parcel of new has arrived, but has not been sold. Bacon, small lots of new long middles have sold in retail at 49s.@50s. For Cumberland Cut there is no sale. Lard dull; retail sales at 55s.@56s. Tallow rather dearer, but only in limited request; sales of fine Canadian at 58s.

Produce—Ashes quiet; Pots 27s.@27s. 3d., Pearls 27s. 6d.@28s. Sugars very quiet, but firm. Coffee without material change. Rice dull, but holders firm. Bark—Sales of very inferior Baltimore at 5s.; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d. Linseed Cakes in active demand, at £9 2s. 6d.@£9 5s. for American. Linseed Oil in good request, at 28s. 6d. Nothing doing in Cod, owing to the absence of supplies. Seal unchanged. Resin in fair demand, at 1d.@2d. advance on the week; common 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d.; medium and fine dull and nominal. Spirits of Turpentine—Retail sales at 34s. Tea—Full ½d. dearer for Congou and scented; Greens not much changed.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report as follows: Corn market quiet and prices without change. Iron—Welsh dull at £5 10s. for bars and rails; Scotch pigs firm at 57s. 6d.@57s. 9d. Sugars in less demand, but supplies limited and full prices maintained. Tea very firm and rather dearer; common Congou, 1s. 3½d. Tallow steady, P. G. at 58s. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 34s. 6d.@34s. Rice quiet but firm. Coffee firm and dearer. Linseed Cakes in demand at full prices; New-York barrels, £9 10s.; Boston bags, £9 5s. Fish Oils quiet; Sperm steady at £94@£95; Linseed steady at 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. Spelter firmer and active.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(*For the week ending Dec. 31, inclusive.*)

Cotton opened dull, and declined 1f., but it subsequently became firmer, and the fall was recovered. Sales of the week, 7,200 bales. Stock, 24,000 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 112f.; *Bas*, 107f. Breadstuffs dull, but Wheat in limited supply, and rather dearer. Pot Ashes tending down. Pearls quiet. Coffee in good demand, at improved prices. Oils very dull, at previous rates. Rice dull, but without alteration. Sugar quieter, but firm. Tallow and Lard without alteration. Whalebone—No material change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "The market for American Securities remains without any change of importance. There continues to be a steady demand for State Stocks, and more inquiry for Railway Bonds of the first class. The business during the past week has not been large, and prices generally are without material alteration."

The *Times* of Friday says: "No change of importance occurred in American Railway Securities," and gives the following sales and quotations: Illinois Central shares, 37½@38 discount; do. Freelands, 88@90; do. Sixes, 75@80; do., Sevens, 78@80; Michigan Central Bonds, 1869, and Sinking Fund, 81@83; do. Shares, 35@40; New-York Central Sixes, 84@86; do. Sevens, 91@93 ex c.; do. shares, 74@76; New-York and Erie, 1st mortgage, 85 ex c.; do. 2d mortgage, 73@76 ex c.; do. Sinking Fund, 30@35; do. shares, 11@13; Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage, 87@89 ex c.; do. 2d mortgage, 91½@92½; do. shares, 35@40.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

According to a telegram from Hong Kong, dated Nov. 15, the rate of exchange had declined 4s. 8d., which is about 1¼ ℔ cent. more favorable to this country. The prices of Tea are said to have become firmer, while those of Silk showed an opposite tendency.

The *Times* City Article says that Colonial Produce markets during the week have been very firm, but have experienced little variation, the supplies brought forward being small. The prices of several leading staples, however, show a further tendency to improvement. Business generally will not be fully resumed till Tuesday, the 3d of next month.

The Railway Traffic Returns of the United Kingdom, for the week ending Dec. 17, show an increase of £37,890 over the corresponding week last year.

THE OTTAWA RESCUERS.

Their Arrest and Arrival at Chicago.

In the early part of last Fall, James Gray ran away from his master, in Missouri, and succeeded in reaching Sandoval, Marion County, Ill., where he was seized by three men, who attempted to kidnap him, not knowing that he was a fugitive slave. An old man named Roots became acquainted with the circumstances, and obliged the kidnappers to commit their captive to the Union County Jail, whence he was subsequently taken, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. As he was about to be remanded on a writ which had been obtained to meet this emergency, the crowd which had thronged the Court-house determined to take the law into their own hands, and passed him into Canada by the Underground Railroad. It was alleged that Joseph Stout blocked up the way; that Hossack was found near the carriage; that Smith and Campbell drove the carriage, and that Chamberlain was at a meeting of the rescuers the night before.

Three of those persons, John Hossack, Dr. Joseph Stout and James Stout, who had been indicted for having been concerned in this rescue, were on Monday taken to Chicago by United States Marshal Hosmer. The *Journal* says, the Marshal made the arrest of James Stout by notifying him that he had a writ for him. He then deputized the entire Democratic population of Ottawa to act as United States Marshals, with power to arrest. After accomplishing this act of universal bravery, he notified Dr. James Stout at 2 o'clock that he had a writ for him, in no instance serving it in person. He then sent word to Mr. Hossack at his office that he had a writ for him, and wanted him to come up to the Geiger House. Hossack sent word that if he wanted him he must bring a carriage and get him. The valiant Deputy, the two rescuers, Stouts, and a cloud of newly-appointed deputies, accordingly went down in an omnibus to Mr. Hossack's office. The Federal functionary *remained in the omnibus*, with his hand on his revolver, while some of his deputies went in and got Mr. H. The omnibus then moved on to Mr. King's residence, another of the "rescuers," but Mr. K. was not at home, and the valiant Marshal concluded it wasn't best to wait for him, or to call for the other three rescuers, and accordingly hurried to the dépôt. Arrived at the dépôt, they were met by an immense concourse of citizens. Speeches were made by Senator B. C. Cook, Rev. George N. Basset, Bronson Murray, and others, expressing sympathy with them, denouncing the Fugitive Slave law and the officers who executed it. The procession to the cars was formed and headed by Deputy United States Marshal Hosmer, Dr. Stout, John Hossack and James Stout. After calling them out upon the platform, the citizens gave them three rousing cheers each. They got aboard and the train moved on. They arrived here without anything of moment occurring. After getting to the dépôt, they remained there until Hosmer had provided them with a carriage, assuring him that they wouldn't run away. They were then escorted to the jail, where they now are, awaiting trial, for they invincibly refuse to give bail, as they consider they have committed no crime. They are all fine-looking men, and rank among the wealthiest and best citizens of Ottawa. They have been very kindly cared for by the Sheriff, and inform us that they have found hosts of friends already. The best legal advice has been offered them, and everything done to conduce to their comfort. In reference to a statement that Marshal Hosmer was obliged to draw his pistol to defend himself, they wish us to state that it is a lie; that there was no violence threatened, but if he had drawn his pistol, that *he would have been shaken out of his boots.*

At a meeting held in Baltimore on the 3d inst., memorials protesting against the late election were submitted. They bore 10,000 signatures of persons who had been disfranchised by violence or intimidation. Resolutions were adopted declaring that no Legislative action can completely and permanently establish law and order in Baltimore while the Criminal Court is allowed to remain under its present auspices, and directing the President of the Convention to request the Legislature to solicit the Governor to remove Hon. Henry Stump from the bench of that tribunal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 7.

$14,000	Virginia S. 6's	91	50	Hud. Riv. R......c	42⅝
1,000	Missouri S. 6's....	79⅝	200	Harlem R. Pre..b60	34
5,000	do............	79¾	100	Reading R......s60	42
5,000	do..........s30	79¾	100	do.........b60	42¼
5,000	do............	79⅞	50	do.........p&c	42
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90.......	85¾	100	Mich. Cen. R...b60	37½
1,000	N. Y. Cen 6s.....	91	100	do...........c	37¼
1,000	Mich C.R.8p c.1st M'ge.S.F.C'n't.B's	90	100	do.........b30	37½
			100	Mich.S.&N.I g.s..c	16¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	86¼	6	Panama Railroad..	127¼
1,000	do...........	86	5	do............	127
5,000	L. E &W.2dM.B.	30	50	do.........s60.	127
1,000	C. & T. S. F. B..	54	250	do.........s60.	127¼
28	Bank of New-York	99⅝	50	do...........c.	127½
10	Bank of Commerce	86	50	do.........s30.	127½
360	Mech. Bank. Ass'n	99	200	do.........b60.	128
20	Amer. Ex. Bank...	98½	50	do.........s10.	127½
5	Metropolitan Bank.	108	150	Ill. Cen. R.........	58½
200	Cum. Coal Pfd.....	13¾	250	do.........s30.	58¼
200	do.........s60	14	265	do............	58¼
172	Del.& Hud.Can.Co.	92	50	do............	58
150	do............	91¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R'd.b60	63¾
150	do.........b60	92	700	do.........s30	63
800	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	74¼	300	do...........c	63
35	do............	74½	50	do............	63½
100	do.........s10	74	150	do.........s60	63
200	do.........b60	74⅜	300	Clev. & Tol.R......	20½
50	do.......bnw	74½	200	do.........s10	20¼
100	do...........s5	74	200	do.........b60	20¾
50	do...........b4	74	200	do.........b15	20½
50	do.........b15	74½	250	Chi. & R. I. R...s60	62¾
425	do.........b30	74½	100	do.........b10	63
1925	do............	74	100	do.........b30	63
200	do.........s10	73⅞	50	do............	62¾
100	do.........s60	73⅞	100	do...........b5	62⅞
150	do.........s60	74	200	do...........c	62⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R....	42¼	100	do.........b60	63¼
100	do.........s60	42¼	200	do.........b60	63½

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5's 1874....	100⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R......b30	58
13,000	Missouri S. 6's..	79¾	100	do............	58
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's...	90½	200	do.........s60	57¾
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs..	95½	200	do............	57⅞
50	Phenix Bank.......	106	150	Gal. & Chic. R......	63
25	Bank of America..	111	100	do.........s30	63
100	Cumb'd Coal pr s10	14½	25	Clev. & Tol. R..b60	20½
200	New-York Cen. R..	74½	100	do.........b60	20⅝
100	do.........s30	74	200	Chi.&RockIsl.R.s30	62¾
26	do............	74¼	150	do............	62¾
50	do.........s10	74½	50	do.........s60	62¾
50	do.........b30	74⅜	100	Panama R.....s30.	127½
100	do.........b60	74⅝	50	do.........s60.	127¼
100	do.........b30	74¼			

Monday, Jan. 9—A. M.

The returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the last month of the calendar year 1859, have not yet been computed at the Custom-house. For the first week in January the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,001,904, against $2,052,786 the same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,513,182, against $699,503 same week last year. The Export of Specie, $51,000, against $1,652,558 same week last season. After the publication of the Custom-house summary for 1859, we shall be able to resume our comparison of Imports and Exports, as from the 1st July last, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the General Government.

The Money Market of the past week opened with a further contraction of the usual facilities of the Street to borrowers, and 7 ℔ cent. became the established minimum for Loans on demand, while Discounts, outside of Bank, gradually advanced to 7½@9 ℔ cent. for long date bills of the best character, and 7 ℔ cent. for prime 60-day acceptances. By Friday, the Stock Brokers had relieved their wants in a considerable measure, and at the very close of the week, some of them were again accommodated as low as 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, owing to the increase of private lenders on the Street after the half-yearly Dividend settlements. The advance in Discount rates, however, continued, and there was an active outside inquiry for Money from the Bill Brokers, and also at Bank from the Importing Merchants, who desire to avail of the further decline in Foreign Exchanges. The Custom-house demand for Money is also on the increase, and we notice that this has caused over $100,000 Treasury Bills, bearing an interest below 6 ℔ cent., to be paid in for duties in place of cash. The Sub-Treasury balance is up to $7,736,965, by reason of the proceeds of the recent negotiation of the Secretary, which have been paid in by the takers of his 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Bills in advance of his wants, and in anticipation of the expected disbursement of $4,250,000 on Post-office warrants, overdue since June 30, and now awaiting the action of Congress. This unexpected locking up of three or four millions has necessarily affected the Bank movement and the whole Money Market, for the time being, though we doubt whether it will be found, on the return to be made up this afternoon, to have reduced the former much below nineteen millions in Specie, against $19,629,000 last Monday. The Sub-Treasury balance then stood $7,124,181. The movement of Specie otherwise has not been very large, except as between the Banks in the heavy settlements of the 1st and 4th January, and less Gold has been transmitted to the South than expected, owing to a rise in New-York Sight Exchange at New-Orleans from 98¾ to 99¼ ℔ cent. We look for a decline in the Loans and Discounts on the Bank return, and the present average a declining one. The whole Money movement of the week has been the heaviest for several years, the daily exchanges through the Clearing-house averaging over twenty-seven millions, against twenty millions the same week last season. The main reason for this is the large payments through the Shoe and Leather and Manhattan Banks on the principal of the City and State debts, and the intervention of the Treasury negotiation referred to, at the same time. We anticipate the return of quiet the present week, though without much, if any, reduction in the rates of interest. The Foreign Exchanges are lower here and at the South, and the standard drawers are down to 109 on London, and f.5.18¾ on Paris, while first-class transient bills are placed as low as 108½ and f.5.21¼ respectively. The California remittance of Dec. 20, which may arrive on the *Atlantic* by the time this paper goes to press, will probably remain in Bank for the present, as both the European and Southern demand for Gold is checked by the current terms for Exchange.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	100¾@100¼
New-York Central	75@73@74½@74¼
New-York and Erie	8¾@8½
Reading	42¾@42¼@41¾
Rock Island	63@61¼@63@62¾
Michigan Guaranteed	17@16¾
Michigan Central	38@37¼
Toledo	19¾@20½@20¾
Galena	65@62½@63
Illinois Central	57@58½@57¼@57¾
Panama	127¼@125½@127½
Pacific Mail	76½@75½
Missouris	80@79½@79¾
Virginias	91@90¼@90¾
Tennessees	87@85¾
Illinois Central Bonds	84¾@86¼
Hudson River	41½@42½
Harlem Preferred	34@33@33½
Delaware and Hudson	95@91¾

The Stock dealings of the week were of course sensibly influenced by the disturbance in the Money Market, to which they are always extremely sensitive when the change from ease to stringency comes unexpectedly, and continues, as in the present instance, after the Dividend payments at the beginning of January. Another element of depression on the Share list is the Message of the Governor of New-York, which, by recommending a tax upon the freight business of the New-York Central, caused an additional decline in that leading Stock, and thereby affected the general market. This, as well as the alteration in Money Loans, was partially recovered from at the close of the week, and the more the subject is discussed among business men, the less concern about the passage of such a measure through the Legislature, appears to be felt. The popular sentiment in this City against it, is almost universal, the mere effect upon the Stock Exchange being the least of the considerations which influence the public mind of a great commercial community to condemn the recommendation of the Governor as unworthy of himself as an old merchant, and as unwise in point of statesmanship, and peculiarly so in the present competition, both from our neighbors on the south and from the Canadian railways on the north, for the trade of the West. In the party view, we do not believe that the Republican majority at Albany, on the eve of a Presidential election, dare put through any measures of legislative hostility to the trade and commerce of the State, or the great carriers relied upon to preserve their supremacy in the West. At the same time, we are far from counseling, in this City, a passive trust in the right and common sense of the question, where, by the overwhelming strength of the majority, a caucus decision might be made to override all considerations of public policy and commercial well-being. The managers of the New-York and Erie Railroad, in past attempts of this nature, as they will probably do in the present, have always planted themselves on the justice of their claim to the fostering care, rather than the taxation of the State authorities. The Central Board, in their recent premature action, seemed to anticipate, if not in some sense to provoke, a contest with the lobby and the Legislature, and we confess this departure from the usual tenor of their way, by the declaration of a *six* months' dividend on *four* months' business, is liable to be construed by their enemies as a reserve of money strength for no other object than to enter the political arena this Winter at Albany. But for all this, the property itself, and its continued and profitable efficiency (in the mutual sense) as a common highway between the Lakes and this City, are not justly responsible. Our great trade interests should be consulted above all party and personal considerations, and all individual wrongdoing. The fall in the Central shares early in the week was from 75 to 73 ℔ cent., and the subsequent recovery to 74¼@½, closing 74⅛@¼. The Galena shares, on the light traffic of December and the pressure of cash stock for a day or two fell to 62½, and only recovered to 63. Rock Island, after being sold down to 61¼, under the money tightness, soon recovered to 62½@63, closing 62⅝ sales. The Michigan stocks continued dull through the week, and on the sales forced, prices were lower by ½@¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central fluctuated, on the English advices, between 57¼@58½, closing 57⅞. Panama fell on Thursday to 125½, the cash stock coming out freely, and then recovered the next day to 127½, at which rate it closed. The State Stocks were ½@¾ ℔ cent. lower, and Delaware and Hudson shares declined 3 ℔ cent. on some realizations among the speculative holders. Hudson River shares preserved a steady and rather firm appearance, and the changes in Reading were less than 1 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds improved 1½ ℔ cent., while other Railway mortgages were scarcely so strong as the previous week; the Eries especially being less active. The general market on Saturday left off steady, after a decided improvement in the demand for Stocks at the Board through the forenoon.

The following is a list of proposals received by the City Comptroller Jan. 7, 1860, for $416,600 "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1857," bearing interest at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. per annum, and the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
A. W. Suydam	$12,000	101.57
W. W. Russell	6,000	101.25
W. G. Ward	5,000	101.25
Cammann & Co	10,000	101.01
Cammann & Co	10,000	100.76
Cammann & Co	10,000	100.51
Anchor Insurance Co	5,000	101.00
Anchor Insurance Co	5,000	100.75
Anchor Insurance Co	10,000	100.50
Anchor Insurance Co	15,000	100.25
Anchor Insurance Co	15,000	100.00
Thomas M. Beare	30,000	100.95
Thomas M. Beare	30,000	100.90
Thomas M. Beare	40,000	100.85
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	100.77
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	100.57
Van Hoffman & Co	5,500	100.76
Sing Sing Savings Bank	5,000	100.76
Samuel T. Skidmore	1,600	100.75
Marie & Kanz	7,800	100.75
Marie & Kanz	10,000	100.65
Marie & Kanz	10,000	100.55
Marie & Kanz	10,000	100.12
Robert Dinwiddie & Co	20,000	100.60
C. K. Storrs	800	100.57
James G. King's Sons	250,000	100.56
Sarah Bogert	2,000	100.56
Carpenter & Vermilye	5,000	100.55
Carpenter & Vermilye	5,000	100.25
Carpenter & Vermilye	5,000	100.15
Robert Martin	1,000	100.53
Margaret Conway	500	100.51
Eliza Conway	500	100.51
W. Irving Graham	7,000	100.51
V. S. Buxton	10,000	100.50
V. S. Buxton	15,000	100.25
V. S. Buxton	25,000	100.12
Weston, Dootic & Co	18,000	100.40
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	25,000	100.40
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	25,000	100.20
Inst. Savings Merch'ts Clerks	25,000	100.30
Inst. Savings Merch'ts Clerks	25,000	100.05
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	100.26
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	100.13
S. V. Hoffman	10,000	100.26
Henry Von Glahn	2,000	100.25
Benj. H. Field	10,000	100.25
Benj. H. Field	5,000	100.00
J. Chinquet & Co	5,000	100.12½
Jno. Pearce	2,000	100.12
McKin & Co., (Baltimore,)	10,000	100.10
Ralph King	13,000	100.00
E. White	20,000	100.00
Benj. H. Day	6,000	100.00
Total	$860,700	

The above stock was awarded at from 100.56 to 101.57.

We hope that our business readers, of every class, will be sure to read and reflect upon the facts set forth in the communications of our correspondent "*New-York*," on the Railway question which is now before the State Legislature. The first of these able and well-advised papers appeared on Saturday, and a second is published this morning. Their length should not deter the good people of this State from a thorough examination of the ground which they are likely to occupy in the event of driving from us part of the great trade of the West, by taxing our own Railways under the fallacy of conserving the Canals.

In Land Warrants, the market is quiet, with a decline, quoted by Messrs. Thompson, of 1c. ℔ acre in the large sizes. United States Post-office scrip is unsettled:

	Buy.	Sell.
40 acre Warrants..	1.00 ℔ acre.	1.10 ℔ acre.
80 acre Warrants..	87 ℔ acre.	92 ℔ acre.
120 acre Warrants..	69 ℔ acre.	74 ℔ acre.
160 acre Warrants..	69 ℔ acre.	74 ℔ acre.
U.S. Post-office Scrip	7 ℔ c. discount.	4 ℔ c. discount.

The Coal statistics for 1859 have not yet been completed by the *Miner's Journal*, at Pottsville, (the standard authority on this subject,) but the following is the approximate and comparative tonnage of each of the leading carriers:

	1858.	1859.
Schuylkill Canal	1,323,804	1,370,753
Reading Railroad	1,542,692	1,633,150
Lehigh Canal	908,800	1,050,592
Lehigh Valley Railroad	471,029	577,651
Delaware and Hudson Coal Co	348,789	590,839
Pennsylvania Coal Co	630,056	688,855
Wyoming Canal	350,000	458,000
Del. and Lackawanna Railroad	680,500	829,500
Shamokin	137,300	180,000
Lykens Valley	127,300	139,200
Trevorton	106,683	124,200
Broad Top	105,475	130,350
Barclay	18,000	30,145
Total	6,750,031	7,804,235

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 2 bbls. Ashes, 4,756 bbls. Flour, 4,926 bushels Wheat, 1,048 bushels Corn, 812 bushels Rye, 225 bushels Barley, 48,550 bushels Oats, 407 pkgs. Provisions, 224 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

Amount of Ashes inspected in New-York during

	1858. Pots.	1858. Pearls.	1859. Pots.	1859. Pearls.
Total, bbls	18,258	4,445	19,741	4,960

COFFEE—Sales to-day 350 bags and 250 mats Java at 15c.; 1,120 bags Rio at 11c.@12½c., and 500 bags stained St. Domingo on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Has been quiet, sales having been reported of only 800 bales, including Middling Upland at 11c.@11⅛c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely offered, and prices have favored buyers slightly, though no important changes have occurred. The demand has been somewhat brisker, partly on speculation and for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 20; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands at $5 65@$5 80 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in less active demand, yet is quoted steady. Sales, to-day, 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet firm, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 80 ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, being very stiffly held at prices above the views of purchasers. We have heard of only one important sale of a boat-load of Milwaukee Club, in store, on terms not to be published. A City miller was the purchaser. Corn has been in fair supply and moderate demand, at irregular rates. Sales have been reported of 24,500 bushels, at 86c.@89c., chiefly at 87c., for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 82c.@83c. for new white Jersey; 85c. for new white Southern; and 88c. (an extreme price) for a small lot of new mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and firm. About 2,600 bushels were represented as having been sold at 92c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive, at unaltered figures. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 46c.@46½c.; Western at 45c.@46c.; State at 46c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c.; Southern at 40c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—With light arrivals and good inquiry, prices have improved. Week's receipts, 6,625; week's sales, 44,600, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 664 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 23½c., 6 mos., in bond, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., at 24c., 6 mos., in bond; 800 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 21¾ lbs., at 24c., 8 months, usual selection; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21½ lbs., at 23½c.@24c., 6 mos., usual selection; 9,000 Dry California, 23 lbs., at 23c., 6 mos., to arrive, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., private terms; 3,300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 20@25 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., at 22c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 5,635 Dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Bahia, 20½ lbs., at 20½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,635 Dry Porto Cabello, 22@24 lbs., at 21c., 6 mos., as they run; 400 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Honduras and Laguna, 20 lbs., private terms; 967 Dry and Dry Salted Para, &c., 22 lbs., private terms; 662 Dry Curacoa, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,337 Wet Salted R. G. Horse, 30 lbs., at 8½c., 6 mos.; 1,000 Wet Salted Southern, 45 lbs., at 9c., 6 mos.; 1,600 Wet Salted Western, 70@80 lbs., at 8½c.@9c., cash, for export; 500 Wet Salted City, 70 lbs., at 8½c., cash, for export; 4,650 Wet Salted Australian, 48 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet Salted B. A. Cow, 45 lbs., at 13c., 6 mos.; 38 bales Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, at 5½c.@6c., cash; 3,600 W. S. Rio Grande, shipped to Europe on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 199,500 (same time last year, 50,300—year before, 375,300,) 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

Statement of the Annual Imports of Hides into the Port of New-York, for a period of twelve years.

Imports in 1848..	972,654	Imports in 1854..	1,679,995
Imports in 1849..	1,229,727	Imports in 1855..	1,550,000
Imports in 1850..	1,483,305	Imports in 1856..	1,715,900
Imports in 1851..	1,366,030	Imports in 1857..	1,796,753
Imports in 1852..	1,437,200	Imports in 1858..	1,901,837
Imports in 1853..	1,259,300	Imports in 1859..	2,340,368

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line Messrs. Wheel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—We cannot report much change in our leather market. The demand continues good for the time of year; holders are more firm, and prices may be quoted slightly in the ascendant. Oak Sole—A fair business is doing at well-sustained figures. Week's Receipts of Sole Leather about 46,000 sides. Upper in the Rough and Finished Stock—There is a little better feeling in the market, and our trade are holding with more firmness than heretofore. Boots and Shoes—The market remains devoid of animation, and rates are somewhat unsettled; manufacturers, however, are becoming more active as the season advances. At Baltimore and Frederick City the inspections for 1859 amounted to 434,000 sides; present stock in stores 50,000@60,000 sides."

METALS—All descriptions have been inactive. Prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Small sales of New-Orleans have been reported at 52c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and has advanced. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 30@$16 50 for old Mess; $17 37½ for new Mess; $11 62½@$11 75 for old prime, and $13 for new prime ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats. Bacon is inquired for, in part for future delivery, chiefly at 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb. Lard favors buyers. Sales to-day, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues plenty and depressed. Sales 480 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19; India Mess, $20; India, $25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. We quote: *Deer*—San Juan, 40c.@43c.; Bolivar, 25c.@28c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c. Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 30c.@33c.; Missouri, 25c.@27c.; Texas and Arkansas, 20c.@22c.; Florida, 21c.@23c.; ℔ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 37c.@38c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@36c., ℔ lb; Curaçoa, No. 1, 65c.@76c.; Curaçoa, No. 2, 40c.@45c.; Madras, 28c.@30c.; West Indies 20c.@25c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c; Cawnpore, 28c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 35c.@45c., each, six months.

SUGARS—Have been more active, to-day, sales having been reported of 1,000 hhds. Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c. and 81 bags Zanzibar at 7½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was quite spiritless. The lots offered were not desirable. Oolongs were disposed of at 29½c.@38c.; Congou, 29c.; Souchong, 27½c.; and Orange Pekoe, at 25c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude continues in demand at buoyant prices. The business in Manufactured during the past month, and the prospects of this branch, the Messrs. Messenger notice thus: "The leading feature in this department is that of apathy, although the sales are all the season would warrant; but prices are decidedly unsettled, and therefore nominal. We have reason to conclude that ere the Spring comes around the present stock from old Leaf will be required. Of the future (from new Leaf) the manufacturer can better determine the prospects, the extent of supply generally governing the value. Sales for December, 1859, 10,464 pkgs.; do. same time, 1858, 13,069 do. Stocks December, 1859, 55,202 pkgs.; do. same time 1858, 32,408 do."

WHISKY—Sales, to-day: 500 bbls., in lots, 26c.@26½c., chiefly at 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; 100 boxes Bacon, and 50 pkgs. Lard at 30s., and 15 tons Clover Seed at 22s. 6d. For London, 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d., and 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Henrietta*, 678 tons, to Havre, $6,000; a brig, 200 tons, to Curacoa, and back from Spanish Main to New-York, $1,900; a brig, 200 tons, and a schooner, 190 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 198 tons, to Neuvitas and back, 40c., and $3 50 for Molasses on and under deck; a Br. brig, 1,800 bbls., to Xibara and back, $1,600; a schooner, 1,060 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,050; one, 220 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, Hhd. Staves, $12; one from Jacksonville to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar, 50c. and Molasses, $3 75; a brig, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to North side Cuba and back to New-York, 50c. and $3 on deck; brig *Wandering Wave*, to Cape Town, C. G. H., on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

The Sale of the Ferry Leases.

SUPREME COURT—COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—The motion to continue the injunction restraining the proposed sale of the ferry leases by the City, was brought on for argument on Friday last, before Judge Hogeboom, at Hudson.

The motion was brought on by the plaintiffs, on their complaint, and was opposed on the answer of the defendants. After it was opened, and some progress had been made in its argument, the plaintiffs moved for an adjournment, and for leave to make affidavits, to be used on the motion in addition to their complaint, alleging that they were taken by surprise by the answer. After a lengthened argument as to the propriety of granting this indulgence, his Honor observed that in view of the great importance of the case and the magnitude of the interests involved, it was proper that both sides should have every opportunity to present to the Court every important fact bearing upon it, and without expressing any opinion or impression upon the merits, he would adjourn the further hearing to the 3d February next, when it could be continued before him at Hudson. In the meantime, plaintiffs might prepare such affidavits to be used on the motion as they might deem advisable, serving copies on the defendants' attorney eight days before the adjourned day, and defendants could read on the hearing affidavits in reply.

Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts and Moses Ely appeared for defendants, and Ex-Judge Edmonds, Ex-Attorney-General Tremaine, Mr. J. A. Gilbert, and Mr. Crook, for plaintiffs.

Habeas Corpus for a Child.

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Application of Wm. Holmes.—This was a *habeas corpus* to procure the custody of a child of the petitioner, a little girl of seven years. The petition set forth that Mr. Holmes is a merchant of Chicago, and that his wife Charlotte Holmes had surreptitiously taken his child from him; that Mrs. Holmes was a woman of bad and ungovernable temper, and wholly unfit to have the care and custody of the child; that the writ of *habeas corpus* asked would avail nothing unless accompanied by an attachment to bring both the mother and child into Court. Both the writ and the attachment were issued. It was now alleged that on Saturday morning three men called upon Mrs. Holmes, in Brooklyn, where she resided with her mother, and forcibly carried her and the child away, after which time the mother alleged she had not heard of either of them until they subsequently appeared in Court.

Mrs. Holmes stated that the parties who took her away pretended to be officers, and brought her to this City, to the Court-room; that they said the Judge was not in, and that they would drive to his house; that they then drove to No. 307 Broadway, where they remained some time, and then drove her to Taylor's saloon, where they provided her with an oyster-stew.

The case was brought on before Justice Leonard, at Chambers, and H. W. Robinson stated to the Court that Mr. Holmes formerly lived in Saratoga County, and that while living there he deserted his wife, and took with him this child; that he went to Chicago, whither Mrs. Holmes followed him, and after protracted proceedings in Court, then finally obtained the custody of the child, by order of Judge Richardson, and that she now held it by virtue thereof. He asked that the matter might be put over until Tuesday, that the petition might be traversed, and to give time to set up the judgment of the Court in Chicago, under which the respondent claimed the custody of her child. This was granted. The custody of the child was given to the mother until the matter is finally adjusted.

The McKenzie Divorce Case again.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Jane McKenzie.—This is an action for divorce, and involves the title to house No. 765 Broadway, now occupied and held by Mr. McKenzie. The cause is now on the Circuit calendar, and will probably be called on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Banta now applied on behalf of the plaintiff, for a stay of proceedings pending a motion for leave to issue a commission to examine Capt. Sands, a witness said to be now on a voyage to Savannah, Ga. The motion was made *ex parte*, and was granted.

As soon as granted, the order was served on defendant's counsel, who at once came into Court and applied, *ex parte*, to have it vacated.

After the facts were stated to the Court, the order staying the proceedings was vacated, as asked, upon stipulation of counsel not to object to the commission. The cause will therefore go on early in the week, and this noted litigation be removed from the calendar.

John McKeon for plaintiff; Samuel J. Glassey for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*New-York Shot and Lead Co. vs. Wm. H. Cary and others.*—Motion denied and temporary injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Carolus vs. Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Rode vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Allen vs. Devlin.—New trial before some Referee, unless jury trial be asked for.

Carpenter vs Willett.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Duncan vs. Edgerton.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Cossord vs. Herman.—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Fogel vs. Pend.—Order affirmed with costs.

Eckle vs. Haller.—Same order.

SPECIAL TERM.

Pierrepont, J.—*Moore vs. Comstock.*—Complaint dismissed without costs to either party.

Calendar—Monday, Jan. 9.

United States District Court.—Nos. 38, 48, 1 to 8.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 54, 56, 57, 60, 62 to 69, 3, 4, 89, 11, 17, 18, and 105 on December Calendar.

Supreme Court—*Chambers.*—Nos. 16, 18, 21, 25, 27, 28, 31, 38, 41, 48, 67, 70, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84 to 87.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 141, 145, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 163, 169, 175, 177, 181, 183, 189, 195, 197, 199, 205, 207, 211. *Part II.*—Nos. 208, 8, 12, 16, 20, 22, 26, 32, 38, 64, 66, 68, 70, 76, 84, 88, 92, 96, 98, 102, 104.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 1,205, 171, 241, (249, 250,) 251, 255, 259, 261, 263, 265, 273, 275, 277, 279. *Part II.*—Nos. 214, 215, 222, 224, 226, 228, (230,) 231, 232, 234, 240, 244, 246, 60.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 88, 122, 129, 130, 132, 134, 59, 60, 86, 109, 252 to 256. *Part II.*—Nos. 136 to 236, 237 to 251, 399.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Irish Post.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Debutante—The Serious Family—Magic Toys.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Lord of the Isles—Mother Goose and the Golden Egg—The Irish Tiger.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tight Rope Performance—La Tour de Nesle. Evening—Tight Rope Performance—All that Glitters is not Gold—The Camp at Chalons.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA HALL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Waugh's Italia.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performance—Jocko.

DRAYTON'S OPERA HALL—Kooloo Kaffir Entertainment.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the mail steamer *Arabia*, we have Liverpool advices to Dec. 24. The intelligence by the *Kangaroo*, which also arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 22d, has been anticipated. The principal topic of discussion in the London and Paris journals is a pamphlet on the adjustment of the claims of the Pope at the approaching Congress, the pamphlet being understood to emanate from the pen that laid down the programme of the Italian war, in the "Napoleon III. and Italy" of last Spring, although the name of M. de la Gueronniere appears on the title-page. The object of this important semi-official paper is to demonstrate that while it is desirable to maintain the temporal power of the Pope, that aim can be best achieved in curtailing his dominions by the excision of the Romagna, and by instituting administrative reforms in the remaining States. The opinions thus pronounced are understood to be those which will govern the action of the French delegation in the Congress, and are regarded by the London *Times* as an adhesion to the policy of England. The Congress had been called for Jan. 19. The participation in its labors of Count Cavour as one of the delegates of Sardinia, is confirmed. It is also stated that the Republic of San Marino has prepared an appeal to the Congress against the pretensions and encroachments of the crown of Sardinia. The symptoms of disaffection heretofore noticed as increasing in Hungary, appear to have reached a crisis. Private letters from Pesth state that the Protestant population had openly demonstrated their hostility to the Government of Vienna, and a dispatch, at the latest moment from Paris, announces that the revolution had actually broken out. Another battle had occurred in Morocco, the Spaniards, if we may trust their own reports, being still the victors. Russia has at last brought the Caucasian war to a conclusion, the last of the rebel chiefs, Mohammed Arnim, having laid down his arms, and submitted. The news from England is of no interest.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, awoke to the fact that Union meetings have been held in the North where the Harper's Ferry raid has been denounced. An assemblage of this character in Barnstable, Mass., formed the text for a debate which finally subsided into an argument of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, that the Southern Opposition was bound to unite with the Democracy in effecting the election of a Speaker. The positions he assumed were vigorously controverted by various gentlemen, and then, before balloting for Speaker for the twenty-eighth time, it was resolved not to adopt the plurality rule, by a vote of 108 to 106 in favor of putting the main question. Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, was the only one of the Anti-Lecomptonites who voted with the Republicans on this question. The ballot which was taken just before the House adjourned resulted in 103 votes for Mr. Sherman; 89 for Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, the Democratic candidate; 14 for Mr. Gilmer and 3 scattering—still leaving Mr. Sherman in a minority of 3.

The first message of Gov. Letcher to the Legislature of Virginia was sent in on Saturday. The relations of the Free and Slave States constitute the burden of the Message; and in discussing the topic, the Governor is full of suggestions. Admitting that the large majority of Northern people are loyal to the Federal Compact, he recognizes a dangerous minority, whose power for mischief needs repression, and declares that it must be repressed. To this end he proposes a General Convention, to take into consideration such amendments of the Federal Constitution as shall place the rights of the South beyond question. Should the North decline to furnish these additional guarantees, then let the Convention determine the conditions upon which the two sections of the Union may peacefully separate. In the meantime he proposes to dispatch a commission of the most dignified Virginians to visit the several free States where the Fugitive Slave Law is nullified by special laws, to demand the repeal of such enactments. The alternative is not stated. A variety of recommendations as to arming the State, endowing the military schools, and otherwise preparing for war, are embraced in the Message.

From Buenos Ayres we have intelligence of a reconstruction of the Cabinet, with a view to arranging terms of Peace with Gen. Urquiza. Mr. Thornton, the British Resident, was to act as mediator. The army had avowed its determination not to resume the field under the leadership of Gen. Mitre, whose poltroonery had exposed it to the recent reverse.

There is nothing of interest from Rio de Janeiro, whence our dates are to Nov. 17. The Emperor was still at the north.

The matter of the injunction upon the sale of the Brooklyn Ferry Leases was brought on, upon Friday, before Judge Hogeboom, at Hudson. The plaintiffs asked for time and leave to amend their bill, alleging that the answer of the defendants had taken them by surprise. The leave was granted, and the further hearing postponed to Feb. 3.

The transactions in Flour were more extensive. Prices of State and Western brands, however, favored buyers. Corn was plenty and heavy. The movements in other kinds of Grain, as well as Cotton, Fish, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Hemp, Hops, Teas and Molasses, were restricted. The demand for Hides, Leather, Coffee and Sugars was fair. Pork attracted more attention at firmer rates. Beef, Lard and Whisky were depressed. Hay, Rice and Seeds were inquired for at uniform quotations. Freights were quiet, with 444 vessels of all classes in port.

Street-cleaning Suspended!—After smooth sailing for some months we are on the rocks again. All street-cleaning is suspended, because the appropriations for that specific object are exhausted. We shall have, therefore, another season of accumulated filth and garbage, when some of the streets will be almost impassible; and then in due time we shall have another outcry and public clamor, which will compel action and the expenditure of three times as much money as, if regularly expended, would keep all the streets clean.

Will not Mayor Wood give this matter his prompt attention? If further action of the Common Council is needed in the premises, let him call the attention of that body to the subject, and urge such legislation as will relieve us from the dilemma in which we are likely to be left.

The Congressional Dead-Lock.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, made an able speech in the House on Friday to enforce a proposal not quite so sensible. He advised that the members of the House should "imitate the example of their brethren in England"—resign in a body, and let the people pass upon their conduct, as well as upon the great question of the day, by a fresh election. "Our brethren in England" have, however, unfortunately for Mr. Miles, never set the example of resigning *en masse* for any cause whatever. The members of the British House of Commons have never voluntarily thrown up their places, and put themselves upon the country, either to ascertain the country's opinion touching the election of a Speaker, or touching any other subject.

The British Ministry sometimes dissolve Parliament when they find themselves in a minority, but it is with the view of avoiding the loss of the offices they hold at the hands of the crown, and invariably to the chagrin and disgust of a majority of the members. The ministers declare by so doing that, although a majority of the House of Commons condemns their policy, that majority does not, in their opinion, fairly represent the views and wishes of the country at large; and for the purpose of testing the matter, every member is sent back to his constituents to have his vote and his conduct either indorsed or repudiated at the polls. There is no precedent in English parliamentary history for any such course as Mr. Miles recommends. Possibly it might be desirable that the country should have a fresh chance to vote for Members of Congress, but no emergency has yet arisen to render such an extraordinary resort either necessary or practicable.

The only point of difficulty which has yet arisen relates to the election of a presiding officer; and we think Mr. Miles hits the truth when he throws the responsibility of failure thus far upon the Anti-Lecompton members. They are a very small minority—too small to entertain the slightest hope of electing one of their own number—and are powerful only because they hold the balance of power between the other parties, and can decide the struggle by throwing their votes into one scale or the other. They are in duty bound to exercise this power. Theoretically they are entitled to their own opinions, and may claim the right to vote only for men who represent them. But as practical men, charged with the duties and responsibilities of practical legislation, they owe it to themselves to be something more than blocks before the wheels of government. They can organize the House, and relieve the country from its menacing embarrassment, without any compromise of principle or any departure from the independent position which they profess to occupy. Let them give the House notice that unless the Democrats and Americans do within two days unite upon some one candidate, so as to enable them to choose directly and with effect between him and Mr. Sherman, they will propose and vote for the plurality rule,—and they will instantly place matters upon a satisfactory footing. They will relieve themselves from all responsibility for the anarchy which now prevails, and which, without some such independent interposition, threatens to extend and involve still more serious evils. The whole country will understand their motives and do justice to the patriotism and courage which such a proceeding would imply.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats feel naturally a little proud of the control which their position gives them in the House. But what is the value of power without the courage or the independence to use it? Their position is enviable only because it enables them to override and thwart the designs of disorganizing factions. If they are too timid to exercise the command thus placed in their hands, they are entitled to much less respect than their less powerful associates.

A British Seizure in Earnest.

A new and singular chapter opens on our Western carrying trade with the recent completion of the great Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. When the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was projected, seven years ago, and found a ready and powerful financial support in London, it seemed to be, and was pronounced on this side the Canada line, the wildest, most extravagant and least profitable of the undertakings of the North American railway excitement of that time. It started on an assured minimum basis of nine millions sterling, and has actually cost nearly twelve millions, or about $60,000,000 Federal money. Our own Illinois Central, running North and South from the Lakes to the Mississippi, with its land mortgage of $17,000,000, and traversing the established or favorite theory of Western internal trade that only an East and West line could be made to pay, was deemed sufficiently Utopian. It was for years afforded "a very wide berth" by nearly all prudent and sagacious capitalists on this side the Atlantic, and the whole scheme abandoned to the Land-loving and Stock-jobbing proclivities of our wealthy English cousins. They subscribed freely to its Land mortgage, and soon after monopolized its intoxicating scrip privileges, which, from promising to be made full stock, after an assessment of only *five dollars* each, from the surplus profits of the Land grant—thus presenting the holders with a Railway of seven hundred miles, cost free—has already absorbed *seventy dollars* each, or, altogether, two and a half millions sterling of hard English cash, and the end not yet.

But compared with the Illinois Central, the Grand Trunk of Canada loomed over the Railway horizon of 1852–3 as the star of first magnitude to attract English capital and to enlist Colonial pride on this continent. It was to rise at the furthest East, and illuminating in its course of nine hundred miles the whole of British North America, contiguous to our Federal frontier, causing its primeval forests and desert places to blossom as the rose, was to prove a very loadstone to the commerce of the furtherest West. Could the very suggestion be treated by the practical mind in the United States otherwise than as a financial folly at the best? Yet it failed not to command all the vast means promised from London, and the amplest indorsement of the Colonial Government. The money has been spent, the road finished, and its great bridge at Montreal opened to its direct traffic with the New-England seaboard. The end of *construction* has been gained; that of *profit* remains to be told. It is this last that *now* interests the United States, and especially the Empire State of New-York. If our people smiled with incredulity at the project in its incipiency, we apprehend they must prepare to entertain a graver sentiment on its consummation.

If the Grand Trunk was a costly mistake, as a mere work of Canadian necessity and improvement, the experiment was one which was freely and heartily gone into by the Colonial Government in London and by the British people, on the chances of making the Canadas as great in material progress as they are loyal to the English name and Crown. And now that it is seen that, for local objects, this vast chain of railway must fail to return even a moderate income to the proprietors, the management, with the indomitable perseverance which belongs to the British character, if not with a partial infusion of the "go-a-head" recklessness which marks American competition in such matters, are turning the work to a different, and to us most unexpected account. They have seized upon our Western carrying trade, and linked Chicago and Cincinnati to Portland and Boston, *by the way of Canada*, and on terms which almost defy competition from the trunk lines of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York. They are delivering flour and grain in New-England, and both domestic and foreign merchandise in Ohio and Illinois cheaper than they can be profitably transported *viâ* Philadelphia or New-York or Albany. Not content with this, they have entered into competition with our coasting trade from the Gulf to the East, and using that other Anglo-American enterprise just alluded to, the Illinois Central, are delivering cotton from Memphis to the New-England factories cheaper and with more expedition than it can be forwarded by the Mississippi River to New-Orleans and thence by sea to New-York and Boston. Nor have they been unmindful of their own direct steam communication with England, from Quebec and Portland—the last-named point being converted into a mart of British-American commerce by reason of the perpetual lease or virtual ownership by the Grand Trunk Company of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway from Portland to the Victoria Bridge. They are now using the Quebec line of screw steamers, already one of the most successful between England and this continent, for delivering produce from Cincinnati and Chicago at Liverpool *in twenty days!*—to which end they issue their own responsible bills of lading in the West, *through to Liverpool*. A sample of this operation may be seen in Wall-street almost any day, attached to Sterling Bills of Exchange made against Breadstuffs and Meat Provisions from the West on England. And it is by no means certain that in another year the Cotton of Tennessee and North Mississippi will not be made to take the same extraordinary direction, say from the planting States to Manchester through Canada.

The inquiry very naturally here comes in—*How can this be done with profit?* We shall not undertake a mathematical solution, but with the fact before us that it is done, and will most likely continue to be done, and on a much more formidable scale before the diversion ends, we must beg our readers to be content, for the present, with a brief statement of the apparent advantages under which these strides of our Colonial neighbors, with the free consent and encouragement of the English proprietors of the Grand Trunk, are being taken.

To begin with the terms "fair profit" and "satisfactory income," as applied to this investment of twelve millions sterling, and others of a like character in England, we need only remind the American public, that they are not measured by our notions of value any more than the British Three Per Cents—popularly known as Consols—are squared by our Federal Five Per Cents. or New-York Six Per Cents. The British Railway Shareholder is content to hold for two or two and a half per cent. per annum, if disappointed in getting five or six. And when the Grand Trunk seemed to promise much less than two per cent., as a mere Colonial line for the business of the Colonies, he is amply pleased, and his pride as an Englishman gratified, with the prospect of making it ultimately profitable in the direction we have described, even if the whole revenues of three or five years should be absorbed to test the experiment. They have become used to this sort of thing with the Great Western of England and other costly lines at home. The Great Western involves nearer twenty-five millions Sterling than the Grand Trunk twelve, and when it pays two and a half per cent. for a year or two, and then falls, by the vast expenses and constant improvement of the "seven-foot gauge," to one per cent., the shares are still held as a fair risk at 50 per cent., on the calculation of the better time to come.

But it is by no means certain that the revenues of three or five years will necessarily be thrown away to secure the trade of the West and Southwest. The original projectors of the road had the sagacity to secure the Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease before building the Victoria Bridge, and the present management have not failed to effect the needful alliances in the West to make their connections at least temporarily complete. The Illinois Central from Cairo to Chicago is their natural ally by reason of its English proprietary, and they bridge the Peninsula of Michigan by another English work, the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. As this last connection will not fully answer the designs of the Company on the Winter and early Spring trade of the West, while the Lakes are closed, it is not impossible that one of the older Michigan roads may be leased, like the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, or a controlling interest purchased in its shares and mortgages. The Michigan Southern has been named in this connection, because of its present financial embarrassments, which have cheapened almost to a nominal value its stock and bonds, and because, too, of its terminus at Toledo as well as Detroit—the former point being essential to the Cincinnati connections of the Grand Trunk. But all points of detail out of the question, it is quite certain that unless we are wide awake to this extraordinary diversion of our own trade, the *way* will speedily be found, in all its ramifications, to accomplish the *will* of this powerful British competitor.

Mayor Wood.—A correspondent of one of the Sunday papers states that during his first term, Mayor Wood was an efficient and excellent officer so long as he was supported by the moral and tax-paying portion of the community. He infers from this fact the duty of giving him a generous countenance and support now, instead of dwelling upon the abuses and mistakes of the past.

It would be more correct to say that Mayor Wood was supported by the moral and tax-paying portion of the community as long as he did well, and that they deserted him only when they found him much more intent upon building up his party and promoting his own political ambition than attending to the interests of the City. As for the future, we believe that Mayor Wood can reasonably count upon public support in everything which he may do that is conducive to the public good. We have seen nowhere any disposition to condemn his action in advance. So far as we are concerned, he shall certainly have fair play. We shall be heartily glad to find nothing in his public action which we cannot approve.

No More City Monuments!

Movements are on foot to erect monuments to Kane, to Cooper, to Irving, and other Americans who have conferred honor on the country by their works of genius or their deeds of heroism. We regard them with apprehension and alarm. Enshrined only in the memories of their countrymen, these illustrious men are reasonably sure of a fragrant and reproachless repose. But if to the authorities of this City is to be entrusted the sacred task of perpetuating their glory, its prospective fate may well inspire their surviving friends with the most melancholy forebodings. Let them consult the experience of the past as affording the best indication of the future.

A little over two years ago, a monolith, inscribed with a record of the military services of Gen. Worth, and bearing an *alto relievo* representation of a battle, upon a bronze tablet, was erected at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth-avenue. It was inaugurated by a funeral procession, in which the whole of the First Division, we believe, took part. It was then left to the Common Council to complete. The ground was rough and bare, and required sodding; the plot was open, and needed fencing. In any other city than this, a labor so inconsiderable would have been performed in a fortnight; but in New-York, as every inhabitant knows, the Worth Monument has remained from that day to this, a period of two years and over, a forlorn, scraggy, and revolting memorial, and through one degree of degradation to another, has at last come to be a dumping-ground by day, and something even more unseemly and offensive by night. A board fence, placed around the base of the monument, to protect it doubtless from flies in the Summer, and from snow-balls in the Winter, attracted the immediate notice of tha gentlemen of the brush and paste-pot, who seized upon the unappropriated surface with that avidity which none but a metropolitan bill-sticker can display. The glowing colors of the rainbow are not emblazoned in greater intensity and with more effective contrast in Ubsdell's window than upon this gorgeous fence. For weeks it was scarlet with the Red Man of Agar. It next turned to azure with the Shilling Hair Tonic, and Dr. Gumjum's Cathartic; and then to gamboge with somebody's Stomach Bitters, and somebody else's Biliary Corrector. At one period it was eloquent in praise of Medicated Paper, and of him who "follows the practice of Ricord." There is nothing which that ghastly fence has not advertized, from corn doctors and George Christy to Patti and the *Great Tribulation*. We shall have amply described the state of the grounds outside of the fence, when we refer to a pile of boards damp with the mildew of centuries, a long meandering ditch resembling a sea-serpent's grave, a heap of dirt, one or two unmentionable corners, and three blades of grass. We know of but one reason why this degraded lot of ground, obelisk and all, were not let to the last menagerie that visited us, and that is that a three-cornered gore is hardly fit for sports usually enacted in a ring, and that the learned donkey trained to travel in an orbit, might possibly throw his rider at the peak of an isosceles triangle.

The Worth monument was undoubtedly intended to do honor to the dead. Has it fulfilled this design? Is it likely that the family of the deceased General regard it with pride? Do the citizens view it with pleasure, not only as a memorial of one who deserved well of his country, but as an ornament to the City? What lesson does it teach of the respect paid a patriot's memory and of the gratitude of republics? Is it not more probable that the warrior's heirs look upon his monument with mortification and shame? And as for the inhabitants generally, who does not know that, with all their public spirit, they would be glad to be rid of the triangular abortion, even if they had to tie the pillar about the overpaid contractor's neck, and chuck them both into the Wallabout? It is really difficult to conceive that in the whole Common Council—upon whom the completion of this work depends—there can be one solitary member who either pays the slightest regard to the good of the City and the comfort of the citizen, or heeds in the smallest degree the legitimate solicitude of an honorable and long-suffering family.

The bronze statue of Washington, on Union-square, though it has at last encountered a better fate, remained, for more than a year after its inauguration, as the sculptor left it. A miserable wooden paling, so low that tall men straddled contemptuously over it, and so weak that little boys pulled out the pickets for hoop-sticks, was hurriedly put up around it, and in this condition, unpaved, untended, unsodded, it was abandoned for a twelvemonth.

These examples may remind the projectors of statues and other *post mortem* tributes, of the danger of subjecting the memory of those they love to the ordeal of municipal neglect. Let us degrade no more of our distinguished dead. Let us build no more monuments to be polluted after dark. Let rather each great man's friends meet at his death-bed and clasp hands over his coffin, swearing a solemn oath that never shall a monument to his memory be erected in a New-York street, by New-York authorities—so help them God!

While Mr. Fernando Wood is yet a new broom, we would call his attention to the spot which, more than all others, needs a clean sweeping—the acute-angled triangle to which we have referred above. The superficial extent of the land is hardly one-fourth that of the hall, Sir, in which your ratification meeting was erewhile held; and the length of the fence required may readily be measured in barleycorns. A healthy centipede would crawl the distance before breakfast. A broken-winded snail would lay out the track for the paling in scant twenty minutes. A good responsible man could do the work in a week. Shall we see it done at once, or shall we wait two years longer? Give the job to some of the neediest of your favorites—we care not whom—but let us have the abomination purged away, alike from our streets and our fame, forthwith!

The Pope's Temporal Power.—We reprint this morning a pamphlet which is just now exciting universal attention in Europe. It is believed to indicate the sentiments, wishes and purposes of Napoleon, concerning the disposition to be made of the Pope by the approaching European Congress.

It urges that the Pope must continue to hold a certain degree of temporal power,—with a sufficient revenue, to be paid by Catholic States, and a militia chosen from the Federal army to guarantee his security and tranquillity, as an indispensable condition of his independence. But it is neither necessary nor expedient that his territory should be large, or that it should extend beyond the limits of the City of Rome;—while it is important that it should not embrace populations hostile to his sway,—and that municipal liberties should be conceded to those who live within it. No intervention of any foreign power,—France, Austria, or Naples—must be thought of; the only intervention possible is that of the whole of Europe united in a Congress, and empowered to revise and, if desirable, to change entirely the treaties of 1815.

The pamphlet is written with great ability, and sets forth opinions of the utmost interest and importance from their bearing upon the great questions soon to be discussed by the Congress of European Powers.

Affairs of Mexico.

We believe our Government ought to interfere in Mexican affairs to the extent of ratifying the treaty which Mr. McLane has just concluded with the rightful and liberal Government of that country,—and no further. In reply to the *Tribune's* general objection, that no nation should be aided to recover its liberties by a foreign Power, we cited the example of our own struggle for independence, in which we were aided by the counsels and the armies of France,—to which the *Tribune* thus responds:

> "Our fathers sought assistance abroad against foreign armies, Hessian regiments and Indian devastations. *Had they had but their domestic Tories to flog, they would have asked no odds, and needed none.* And had they been unable of themselves to master the American Tories, we say they *ought not* to have been helped from abroad to do it. Do you comprehend?"

Perfectly! We "comprehend" that if the Mexican Liberals had nobody but "*their own* Tories to flog," they would years ago have been a free, peaceful and prosperous people. We comprehend that since the Mexican nation threw off the Spanish yoke, the foreign legations—English, French and Spanish—have formed the controlling element in Mexican affairs. Mr. Poinsett was the first American Minister to the Mexican Republic. His influence preponderated over that of any other foreign ambassador in Mexico, and he exerted it for good to such an extent, that the Liberals were in a fair way of establishing those great measures of reform upon which the present Constitutional Government is based. But most unfortunately, when Mr. Poinsett left the post, in 1828, the influence of other legations, especially the English, became all-powerful, and despotic counsels prevailed. This part of Mexican history we recommend particularly to the attention of the *Tribune*, since that journal assumes, with so much confidence and simplicity, that the Mexican Liberals have never had any but "their own Tories to flog."

It will be found that American influence declined in Mexico from the departure of Mr. Poinsett, and that the odium attached to the American name in that country culminated during the official career of Mr. Forsyth. When he departed, the most opprobrious epithets known in the Spanish tongue were applied to him by the very party whose sway he had recognized. On the other hand, it will be ascertained that from Mr. Poinsett's time to the present, bloody, bigoted Despotism and rampant Toryism, in Mexico, have found their chief supporters in foreign ministers, foreign consuls, foreign officers and emissaries, foreign bankers and capitalists, and foreign ships of war. This has constituted the element hostile to struggling liberty in Mexico, and thus it was when Mr. McLane arrived in Vera Cruz. He found in that port an English, French and Spanish fleet, under orders, from their respective Ministers in the City of Mexico, to bombard the city in which the Constitutional and Liberal Government of the country was located. He found the English, French and Spanish Ministers, in the City of Mexico, exerting all the power of their office and position to crush the Liberals, while their Consuls in every port in the country were co-operating with them to the same end. The Gachupins were busy with their monarchical schemes in the cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, San Luis and Guadalajara, while the British officials in Guaymas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Tepic, and all that region of country, were supplying the Church faction with the sinews of war, and aiding it in every possible manner, because the Liberals opposed their outrageous system of smuggling. Mr. McLane found Jecker, Torre & Co., the Rothchilds, and other foreign bankers and capitalists in the City of Mexico, aiding by their means and influence the Church faction. He found the Southern extremity of the Republic attacked by a bandit army from Guatemala, incited by the emissaries of the Church and the prospect of Mexican plunder. In short, Mr. McLane found nearly every State in the Mexican Confederacy acknowledging the Constitutional Government of Juarez; and yet, more from a *foreign* rather than a domestic element of treasonable opposition in the midst of each, deprived of the power to unite for the public good, since each State required all its resources to contend with its own particular enemy. This is a point in Mexican affairs that is not generally understood, and the question is frequently asked, "Why, if the Liberals have so many States and so great superiority numerically, do they not conquer and achieve their supremacy at once?" The reply is not that the Liberals cannot "flog their own Tories," but that in addition to the old Mexican hierarchy and oligarchy, which have held sway so long in the City of Mexico and that region, the Liberals have had a *foreign* influence and power to contend against, which has ramified throughout every State in the confederacy, and inspired and strengthened their foes. Talk about the Liberals having only their "domestic Tories to flog!" Withdraw but the Gachupins and every foreign minister and consul from the country, and the Cabinet of Juarez would be located in the City of Mexico, regularly organized as the Government of the entire country, within sixty days.

But to whom, in their present extremity, do the Church despots, whom the *Tribune* and other journals uphold as being the strongest, look for assistance? Mr. Otway, the English Minister, and their former principal support, has been withdrawn; and Mr. Mathews, a gentleman who approves of Mr. McLane's policy, and who embraces every opportunity to evince his kind feelings towards Americans, has the English legation in charge. It is not to him, therefore, that the Church despots look for support, but they have invoked the protection of that power which has been suggested in Virginia as the one that ought to send its army and navy to take the South in charge, viz.: France. In view of all these facts, the persistency with which the *Tribune* and other journals endeavor to put the Liberals of Mexico in a false position, and to alienate from them the sympathies of this Republic, is the only part of the business we do *not* "comprehend." But this is a matter of no consequence. The condition of affairs in Mexico on the arrival of Mr. McLane has been stated. It was with the knowledge of this state of affairs that the American Minister at once, and in the most decided manner, acknowledged the Liberal Party of Mexico, through its Constitutional Government, located at Vera Cruz. Mr. McLane doubtless took this step from the conviction that the time had come for the United States to define her policy in relation to the Mexican Republic. And even if the American Minister had found the Liberal Party but the shadow of a party, instead of embracing the masses which it actually does, his only course would still have been to acknowledge its legitimate ascendancy; for there was no other way by which the United States could overcome European influence in Mexico, and escape from that disastrous political imbroglio to which matters in that country were so rapidly tending. In recognizing the Juarez Government, the American Minister committed his country to the recognition of Liberal principles in Mexico. He gave the world to understand that our sympathies were on that side, and that our influence, so far as its exercise at all would be compatible with our own interests, would be thrown into that scale. We trust the Senate will ratify that commitment. We certainly cannot withdraw from it without seeing Mexico plunged anew into anarchy, and compelled to invoke the intervention of European Powers for deliverance.

Ecclesiastical Discipline.—The Bishop of London seems to have almost as odd notions of discipline as the Court-martial which convicted Major Wyse of fraud the other day in San Juan, and contented itself with punishing him with a short term of arrest, and a warning that if he continued to swindle the Government he would have to quit the service. The Bishop has had the misfortune to have in his diocese a clergyman named Bonwell, a married man with two children. The reverend gentleman met a young lady while on a visit at the house of one of his friends, fell in love with her, represented himself to be a widower with one child, and in this guise offered her his hand and was accepted. The affair had gone thus far, when it reached the Bishop's ears, who thereupon sent for Mr. Bonwell, and, to use the words of his Lordship's counsel at the legal inquiry which has since taken place, "administered a severe reprimand, which he hoped would cause him to behave better in future." The upshot of the matter was that the young lady was betrayed by her reverend lover, and the consequent exposure has led to a commission of inquiry under the Church-Discipline act.

We presume there are few people, either in England or here, who have heard of the story, who will not be pained to learn that a dignitary of the Church of England considers a deliberate lie, told by a clergyman, and involving the repudiation of his lawful wife, for the express purpose of securing the affections and poisoning the happiness of another woman, and involving her in scandal and disgrace, an offence sufficiently punished by a "severe reprimand," and no disqualification for the continued performance of his sacred duties. When a man in the position of the Bishop of London begins to look upon scandal with greater horror than on crime, the lapse from discipline and good manners on the part of those who acknowledge his authority, can hardly be considered very surprising.

Our City Railroads.—As Mayor Wood solicits suggestions connected with the performance of his official duties, we respectfully call his attention to the gross mismanagement of our City Railroads. We invite him to ride up in a Sixth, Eighth, Third, or any other avenue car, at about 6 o'clock of a rainy evening, and to make a note of his personal experiences by the way. Being physically vigorous and reasonably stout, he may arrive up town with unbroken ribs and untorn garments; but he cannot fail to see many others, especially women and children, much less fortunate.

Mayor Wood is aware that these Roads are subjected by their charters to such regulations as the Mayor and Common Council may prescribe. We should like to know whether he does not think the public fairly entitled to some protection from this quarter, against the discomforts and maltreatment to which they are now constantly subjected by the avarice of these monopolizing Companies. When a man pays legal fare for a ride, is he entitled to nothing more than a strap overhead to cling to, while ten or twenty men tread on his toes and crush his ribs? Are the Company quite at liberty to pack passengers as they would herrings, and transport them by the solid foot instead of *per capita?* When grants are made to private Companies of the exclusive use of the public streets, are those Companies bound to give an equivalent for the money they take, or is this a matter solely within their own discretion?

We hope the Mayor will ponder these queries, and give the public the benefit of his conclusions.

The American Chapel at Paris.—We understand that Rev. Dr. McClintock, of this City, has been invited to take charge of the American Chapel in Paris, and that he has indicated his acceptance of the invitation. As our readers are aware, Rev. Mr. Seeley, recently the officiating clergyman there, returned to this country several weeks since. The Chapel is under the supervision of the Christian Union, and it is intended for the service and accommodation of American residents of all denominations. Dr. McClintock can scarcely fail to be a popular and efficient man for that important and responsible position.

PERSONAL.

The reception of Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, on taking possession of the Episcopal residence at Riverside, (late Bishop Doane's,) was very gratifying. The Burlington *Dollar Newspaper* says: "When his family took possession of Riverside, they found the pantries crowded with everything that either housewife or cook could desire—a barrel of sugar in one, of flour in another—with other immediate necessaries in provision, the surprise offerings of Episcopalians here. Then came a purse of $200 from Episcopalians in Mount Holy, to bear the expense of removal from Philadelphia. These donations offered some manifestation of the affection already entertained for Bishop Odenheimer."

Advices from Japan state that the American Minister, has visited Yedo, and was the guest of Mr. Consul-General Harris. During his stay, he was invited by the Prime Minister at Yedo to an interview at the hall of the "Prohibited Palace," which he accected, and where some of the chief personages of the realm were assembled to meet him. Mr. Ward has since returned to Shanghai. The Japanese Government has intimated to Mr. Harris that the Japanese Embassy will be ready to embark for the United States in the Spring, and the *Powhattan* has orders to receive them.

Dr. Livingstone's Birkenhead steam-launch having proved a failure, he has sent home orders for the construction of another, at an estimated cost of £2,000. This cost Dr. Livingstone proposes to defray out of his own pocket, from the means set aside for his children out of the profits of his travels. "The children must make it up for themselves," was in effect his expression in making the order for appropriation of the money.

Mr. Watson, the comedian, who was shot in the eye during the performance of "William Tell," in the Halifax theatre, has recovered the use of his eye, which at one time was thought to be hopelessly gone.

Ex-President Comonfort, of Mexico, arrived in this City yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

RHODE ISLAND.

Political Corruption—The Republican Nomination for Governor—The Course of the Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

It is one of the sorest evils of our system of popular elections that the free-born suffrages of citizens are bought and sold as merchandise. Not a political contest occurs in the land but which is attended, in a comparative degree, not only by fraud, but the corruptions of bribery—paying men for their votes in order to effect the success of partisan candidates. Twenty-five years ago this vile and demoralizing system had not been born, or at any rate was not openly practiced, and he who would give the bribe, and he also who accepted the bribe, would then have been despised and execrated. But to-day, in this free and enlightened nation, and under a generous and representative Government, this corrupt system has so far matured as to be esteemed indifferently by the mass of the people, and political aspirants, whose ability and honesty are not of sufficient character to gain for them the willing suffrages of a majority of the people, readily descend to use such base means as the purchase of the dearest birthright of an American citizen, in order to elevate themselves to distinction. The recent political canvass in this State, I regret to say, exhibits signs, if not facts, of the use of corrupting influences. If there are no positive proofs to support a direct accusation, there are indirect circumstances which certainly go to imply a most utter disregard of honest and upright principles, and of that high-minded and honorable course which only would be pursued by a true and faithful citizen, and a pure patriot. Some thousands of dollars, it is asserted, have been used "to carry on the nominations," not an election. In what manner, then, could several thousand dollars be expended in this small State, to carry on nominations? Certainly, not in electioneering documents, for there have been none of any consequence. Not in paying the expenses or bonus fees to stump orators, for none have declaimed. Not in any honest manner surely. Money has been freely used for some purpose connected with the elevation of partisan candidates, and it is the only inference to be drawn, and that well supported in certain instances by facts, that men have been induced by promises of pecuniary and other advantage, to vote against their own preference in many cases, and in others to exert their personal influence over the action of their fellow men. Now, no charge is made against any gentleman that such a course has been pursued, but the appearance of evil is strong and certain, and it is a duty which the political operator owes to the community and to himself, if there is a public opinion which censures him in this respect, to exhibit the true course he has pursued, and, if possible, divest himself of suspicion and the appearance of doing wrong. A sad picture, indeed, would it be, and a sorry reputation would it gain, if the operations of politicians were to be exhibited in all their detail to the public gaze.

The nomination of SETH PADELFORD, Esq., for Governor, by the recent Opposition Convention, was unexpected as it was unfavorable. It was a triumph of the radical Abolitionism of the State over the Conservatism of the masses, and it is in no wise a fair expression of the popular will. Mr. PADELFORD is a wealthy merchant, of very small political experience. He is a devoted and influential member of his party, and was bent upon obtaining the nomination for the Governorship. It has been asked how Abolitionism gained this sudden ascendancy? I reply, by referring to the remarks which commenced this letter. The Radicals of this State can command some millions of dollars, and it is fruitless to attempt to hide the fact, which will soon become conspicuous, that a large amount is annually expended, infamously and disgracefully, in "carrying on elections," and even nominations. Whether these matters should be investigated, is for the sober sense, the intelligence, the virtue, and the patriotism of the people, to decide. They should endeavor to be watchful, and keenly alive to their just rights, and see that the intrigues of politicians are not carried to such a dangerous extent as to attack the individual virtue of a citizen, by buying for a price his precious privilege of free action.

The recent contest was one of the most exciting that has occurred here for years. The Convention was crowded with earnest and interested spectators, and not a delegate of the whole number chosen was absent from his seat. The contest for the Chair of the Convention was brief, but sharp and spirited. Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Garrisonian, received 48 votes, to THOMAS A. DOYLE, Esq., American Republican, 42—showing the popular feeling very conclusively. The first step after the Straight Republicans had got control of the meeting, was to get the power of the Committees on their side, which was partially accomplished. Nearly the whole State ticket was of out-and-out Republican sentiment. After they had nominated their selected State officers, they attempted to get their power into the Committee to nominate delegates to the National Convention. A very exciting discussion arose at this juncture: the Americans accusing with some justice the opposite wing of unfairness, and of no desire to conciliate and to cement a union. A sharp and pointed speech was made by Col. C. C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, who satirized the lovingness and fondness which existed with the Republicans for their brothers, the Americans. He demanded justice in all the nominations. Efforts were made to adjourn the Convention until May next, when a conciliatory and fraternal disposition might be brought about, and a fair list of delegates be chosen. But the straight Republicans had their own way, and the delegates were chosen on the spot. They are equally divided between the two wings, and combine a pretty fair representation of the popular sentiment. It will be noticed that Hon. Senator SIMMONS is one of the delegates, and Hon. Mr. DURFEE another—both conservative and very influential.

The resolutions adopted brought both wings under one name, the Republican Party. Yet notwithstanding this formal baptism, there is not the fraternal feeling predominating which should exist between members of a party. There is no union of sentiments, no affiliation of principles, except the broad and unanimous one of freedom in the Territories of the nation. The straight Republicans have caused all this, by not allowing a conciliatory disposition to be exercised among themselves, and by not consulting the wishes, in any degree, of the Americans. Until this is done, there will be no harmony or union of action; and although the American-Republican Party of Rhode Island is dead in name, yet,

"Still in its ashes live its wonted fires."

HIPPARCHUS.

Curling Match in Pennsylvania.

VICTORY OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

JANUARY 7, 1860.

Owing to the interest you have hitherto taken in the roaring game of curling, I take the liberty of forwarding to you the result of that long-pending match between the Pittston (Penn.) Curling Club and the New-York Caledonian Curling Club, of New-York. The game came off at Pittston, on Friday, Jan. 6, with 12 players on each side. After 5¼ hours of a keenly-contested game, Capt. WM. MANSON, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment U. S. T., who acted as umpire for the two Clubs, declared the result stood as follows:

GAMES.

RINK No. 1—NEW-YORK.	RINK No. 1—PITTSTON.
James Gibson,	William Ried,
Wm. Congalton,	John Williamson, Jr.,
David Brown,	Alex. Martin,
John Thomson—Shots....46	Jas. McMillian—Shots....26
No. 2.—James Gillies.	No. 2.—J. Williamson, Sr.
James Love,	James Watson,
Robt. Scott,	Jas. N. Brydon,
Wm. Winterbottom—S'ts 34	John Moffat—Shots........26
No. 3.—Wm. Kellock,	No. 3.—Thos. Hastie,
Jas. Adie,	Robt. McMillian,
David Johnston,	Alex. Mitchell,
Malcom Baxter—Shots...32	Joseph Milligan—Shots..15
Total............112	Total...............67
Majority for New-York, 45.	

The curlers and their friends then left the ice for the Eagle Hotel, where a capital dinner was awaiting them, to which each individual did such ample justice as curlers only know how to mete. X.

M. GUIZOT is giving the last touch to the third volume of his *Memoirs*, so that we may expect it before very long in the English translation, previous volumes of which have appeared contemporaneously with the French original.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 7.

We have the following additional intelligence by the arrival of the Overland Mail here:

The *Arizonian* of the 23d December learns through a reliable correspondent that the Governor of Sonora had received dispatches from the Juarez Government directing him to revoke at once his order expelling Capt. STONE and his party from Sonora. He is also ordered to invite Capt. STONE'S party to return and enter upon the duties of the survey, and to protect them from injury and see that they are permitted to proceed quietly in the performance of their duties.

The *Arizonian* adds that it fears that Gov. PESQUIERA will disobey these instructions, and that the settlement of these difficulties is as far distant as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 16—9 P. M.

The steamer *Northerner*, with Victoria and Oregon dates of the 16th ult., arrived to-night.

The American citizens on the Island of San Juan had held a meeting and resolved that the island belonged to the United States.

The Legislature of Washington Territory had been organized. H. G. MAXIN was elected President of the Senate.

The *Oregonian* publishes reports from the Simiekamen gold mines, stating that the miners were making twenty dollars per day, notwithstanding the weather was cold and the ground covered with snow.

Business with the country for the past few days had shown more activity than during the previous week, but it is by no means brisk. There has been no movement of any consequence in any article, nor has there been any advance in prices. Provisions are very dull. Lard is 13c. ℔ lb. Candles are quiet, at 20c.@20½c. Crushed Sugar is steady at 11c. Domestic Liquors are without change. Foreign Liquors are held for higher prices. The Coal market is considerably excited.

Message of Gov. Letcher of Virginia.

PROPOSITION FOR A CONTINGENT DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Jan. 8.

Gov. LETCHER'S Message was delivered to the Legislature yesterday. It begins by alluding to the happy tranquillity of an earlier period of the Republic, which has been interrupted by the interference of the citizens of the Northern States with the rights and institutions of the South. In Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Vermont, and perhaps other States, legislation has been employed to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law within their limits. It is cheerfully conceded that a large portion of the citizens of the North are loyal to the Constitution and the Union, but it is not to be disguised that a large number are indifferent to both, and prefer dissolution to the extension of the Slave Territory and Slave States. This lamentable state of things originated in the construction by Northern people of the Constitution. He suggests that a convention of all States be summoned, and that full and free conference be had to ascertain if the questions in controversy cannot be settled on some basis mutually satisfactory to both sections. If the difference be irreconcileable, let the question of a peaceable separation be discussed. He recommends the Legislature to adopt resolutions in favor of calling such a convention as is provided in the fifth article of the Constitution, and appeals to Legislatures of the several States to unite in the application proposed to be made to Congress in pursuance of the provisions of this article. If the Free States fail or refuse to unite in the application, it will furnish conclusive evidence of a determination on their part to keep up agitation. If the Convention meet, and the question cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, it will furnish evidence equally conclusive. He also suggested that a commission of two of our most experienced statesmen be appointed to visit the Legislatures of those States which have passed laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave act, and insist in the name of Virginia upon their unconditional repeal. This controversy has now reached a point which demands a speedy settlement if the Union is to be preserved. Virginia is prepared to do all that honor, patriotism and duty enjoins towards its preservation; nevertheless it is the duty of the State to be prepared, and the Governor recommends the revision of the militia laws, that munitions of war be procured, that brigades of minute men be organized, and that the Military Institute be enlarged. He also recommends the fostering of direct trade with European manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and the completion of the internal improvements of the State.

Union Meeting at Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Jan. 7.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in this city last evening. Washington Hall was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. National salutes were fired in both the eastern and western portions of the town. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES C. LOOMIS, of this city; Hon. EDWARD TOMPKINS, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Hon. WILLIAM N. EATON, of Hartford. Resolutions were passed of a conservative character. The utmost enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed throughout. At the close tremendous and hearty cheers were given for the Old Dominion, the South, and the Union.

Wood Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The Congressional Convention for this District convened in the City Hall in this place to-day, and elected Hon. Ex-Speaker THOMAS G. ALVORD and Hon. NATHAN F. GRAVES as Delegates, and HENRY PRATT and HENRY C. BEACH Alternates, to represent the Twenty-fourth Congressional District at the Charleston Convention. The Convention was a large one. Great confidence and enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were passed indorsing Mr. ALVORD in the State Convention and State Committee, of which JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., is Chairman.

Philadelphia Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The merchants are much annoyed by the failure of the Southern mails; six from New-Orleans are now due.

The friends of JOHN WINANS say that the remains, recently found in the cellar of the Blockley Almshouse, were undoubtedly his, having been identified by marks of trepanning on the skull, and insinuate that the person in Bellevue Hospital, claiming to be WINANS, is an impostor.

WILLIAM KRAFFTS, convicted of arson for the purpose of swindling Insurance Companies, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.

NEWARK, Saturday, Jan. 7.

JAS. TAYLOR and EDWARD DUFFY, while returning from a pleasure ride to Elizabeth, were run over by the night train, about 3 o'clock this morning, at the crossing of the railroad and South Broad-street here. TAYLOR, a man about 30 years old, was instantly killed. He was employed on BUDD'S Express, and leaves a wife and two children. DUFFY was injured, but not seriously. The horse was killed and the sleigh demolished.

Shocking Murder and Suicide.

MALONE, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 7.

HENRY MEACHAM, of the town of Dickinson, shot his wife, last evening, in the presence of her father and mother. They fled, alarmed, to the neighbors, and on returning found Mrs. MEACHAM dead, being shot and with her throat cut. Her husband lay dead by her side, having shot himself through the head. Domestic trouble and jealousy were the cause of the act.

Extensive Forgeries.

ESCAPE OF THE CULPRIT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 7.

OLIVER HOWE, of Lyme, N. H., is supposed to have left for California in the last steamer from New-York, leaving behind him forged paper to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars, on which he realized the cash. Several of the business men of Groton, Mass., and the Lancaster, Townsend and one of the Fitchburg banks, also the Bradford (Vt.) Bank, are among the sufferers.

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 6.

Exports of the week $1,468,965; exports of the month of December, $5,486,275; exports of the last three months of 1859, $12,068,500.

Departure of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The steamer *North Briton* sailed from this port at 3½ o'clock to-day for Liverpool.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 8.

No Southern mail was received here to-day. There are now seven New-Orleans mails due.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR dull and unchanged in price; demand extremely limited. WHISKY in better demand, and advanced ⅛c.: sales at 20¾c. HOGS quiet and unchanged; sales 400 at $6 30@$6 65; receipts, 4,000. PROVISIONS heavy and falling off in demand; Mess Pork, $16 50; Bulk Meats offered at 6¼c.@8¾c., for future delivery, with no buyers; Lard, 10c.; Bacon, 7¼c.@9¾c.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛ ℔ cent. prem. American Gold, ⅛ ℔ cent. prem.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—sales to-day 6,000 bales middling at 10⅞c.@10⅝c.; sales of the week, 25,500 bales; receipts of the week, 34,550 bales, against 31,725 same time last year. Increased receipts at this port, 96,145 bales; stock at this port, 226,285 bales. Freight to Liverpool, 15-32d.@17-32d. Sterling Exchange, 6¾c.@7⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, 1 ℔ cent. discount.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 6.

Exports of the week, $1,468,965; exports of the month of December, $5,486,275; exports of the last three months of 1859, $12,068,500.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR heavy; sales only 1,000 bbls., in consequence of pretensions of holders: Superfine, $5 75; Extra, $6. WHEAT firm, and unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 36 for Red, and $1 45@$1 52 for white. CORN dull. OATS steady, at 45c.@46c. WHISKY dull, at 26c.@27c.

MOBILE, Sunday, Jan. 7.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 3,000 bales, at 10⅞c.@10⅝c. for middling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 7.

COTTON firm; sales to-day, 8,500 bales, at 10¾c. @11c. for Middling. SUGAR, 7c.@7⅛c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 49⅛; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Exchange on New-York, par.

The Illinois Democratic Convention.

CONCILIATION RECOMMENDED—ABSTRACT OF THE RESOLUTIONS—NAMES OF THE DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

From the Springfield State Journal, Jan. 5.

The Democratic State Convention met here today to nominate Delegates to Charleston. The temporary organization was presided over by Hon. Mr. MCCONNEL, of Moran County. A Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of two Delegates from each Congressional District, was appointed. The Convention then adjourned till 1 P. M. During the recess speeches were made by S. S. MARSHALL and U. F. LINDER, urging harmonious and conservative action and conciliation towards the Buchanan Party in Illinois.

The former declared that whoever was elected President, the Union should not be dissolved.

At the afternoon session, the Committee on permanent organization reported for President, JOHN MOORE, of Sangamon County. The Convention then selected two delegates to the Charleston Convention from each District, and four from the State at large, as follows: Wm. Jackson, of McHenry County; J. B. Platt, of Jo Daviess County; J. B. Turner, of Cook; A. J. Harrington, of Kane; Allen Withers, of McLean; R. E. Goodell, of Will; S. Spettiman, of Tazewell; R. W. Halloway, of Warren; W. H. Rolston, of Hancock; A. S. Brooks, of Adams; W. E. Thompson, of Shelby; M. McConnel, of Morgan; A. Shaw, of Lawrence; U. F. Linder, of Coles; S. A. Buckmaster, of Madison; Z. C. Casey, of Jefferson; W. J. Allen, of Williamson; W. H. Green, of Massac. Senatorial delegates: S. S. Marshall, W. A Richardson, O. B. Wicklin, and T. L. Dickey.

The resolutions unanimously adopted reassert and reaffirm the Cincinnati Platform, in the words, spirit and meaning which the same was adopted, and ratified by the people in 1856, and rejects, utterly repudiates all such new tests as the revival of the slave trade, a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that Slavery is a federal institution, drawing its validity in the several States and Territories in which it exists, from the Constitution, instead of being a mere municipal institution, existing in such States and Territories under the laws thereof.

They also declare that the Democratic Party is pledged in faith and honor, that all questions pertaining to Slavery shall forever be banished from the halls of Congress, that the people of the Territories shall be left perfectly free to make just such laws and regulations in respect to Slavery and all other matters of local concern, as they may determine for themselves, subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution.

That in the opinion of the Democracy of Illinois, Mr. BUCHANAN truly interpreted the Cincinnati platform, in his acceptance of the Presidential nomination, when he said "the people of a Territory, *like those of a State,* shall decide for themselves *whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits*"—that we hold it the imperative duty of all good citizens to respect and obey the decisions of the Supreme Court—that we repel with just indignation the injurious and unfounded imputation upon the Supreme Court, which is contained in the assumption on the part of the Republicans, that in the Dred Scott case, that august tribunal decided against the right of the people in the Territories to determine the Slavery question for themselves.

That we view with inexpressible horror and indignation, the murderous and treasonable conspiracy of JOHN BROWN and his confederates, and rejoice that the attempt was promptly suppressed, and the majesty of the law vindicated.

That the Harper's Ferry outrage was the natural consequence and legitimate result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican Party.

That the Illinois delegates be instructed to vote for and use means to secure the readoption of the Cincinnati platform, without any additions or subtractions.

That no man can accept a seat as delegate in the National Convention, nor should be recognized as a member of the Democratic Party, who will not abide the decisions of such Convention, and support its nominee.

That we reaffirm and repeat the principle set forth in the resolutions of the last State Convention of the Illinois Democracy.

That the Democracy of Illinois is unanimously in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the next Presidency, and the delegates from this State are instructed to vote for him, and make every honorable effort to procure his nomination.

The Convention then gave nine cheers for DOUGLAS, and adjourned, *sine die.*

Medical Institutions of the City.

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY REPORTS—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS—WEEKLY REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL.

The following is the report of the Dispensaries in this City for the year just closed:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	North Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Male Patients.	18,317	7,653	12,920	11,229	6,586	56,705
No. of Female Patients.	25,222	11,883	17,132	15,387	8,089	77,713
Totals..........	43,539	19,536	30,052	26,616	14,675	134,418
Treated at Dwellings..	6,399	4,503	6,294	8,066	2,550	27,812
Treated at Dispensaries	37,140	15,033	23,758	18,550	12,125	106,606
Primary Vaccinations.	1,597	1,289	5,116	1,772	686	10,460
Re-vaccinations........	20	109	2,051	19	8	2,207
Whole No. Vaccinated.	1,617	1 398	7,167*	1,791	694	12,667
Number of Adults.....	25,525	11,129	14,948	15,479	8,113	75,194
Number of Children..	18,014	8,407	15,104	11,137	6,562	59,224
No. Native Patients.	19,358	9,088	15,250	11,983	6,388	62,067
No. Foreign Patients.	24,181	10,448	14,802	14,633	8,287	72,351
No. sent to Hospital..	5,428	143	918	381	172	7,042
Number of Deaths....	272	95	157	313	88	925
Prescript's Dispensed.	102,951	30,840	55,658	44,458	28,776	262,683

During the year 1859, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine, were afforded gratuitously to 134,418 persons.

*A large number of these vaccinations were on emigrants at Quarantine.

Appended is the regular monthly report, for December:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	North Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Male Patients.	1,506	577	1,002	873	532	4,495
No. Female Patients.	1,734	864	1,212	1,134	711	5,655
Totals..............	3,240	1,441	2,214	2,007	1,243	10,145
Treated at Dwellings	597	440	683	799	301	2,820
Tr'd at Dispensaries.	2,643	1,001	1,531	1,208	942	7,325
Primary Vaccinations	8	170	41	57	10	286
Re-vaccinations.....	—	10	100	2	—	112
Whole No. Vaccin'd.	8	180	141	59	10	398
Number of Adults...	2,225	751	1,320	1,155	737	6,068
Number of Children.	1,015	690	994	872	506	4,077
No. Native Patients.	1,240	711	867	818	571	4,207
No. Foreign Patients.	2,000	730	1,347	1,189	672	5,938
No. sent to Hospital..	582	13	117	46	12	770
Number of Deaths..	16	6	13	32	7	74
Prescript's Disp'sed.	6,566	2,217	4,437	3,713	2,928	19,861

During the month of December, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 10,145 persons.

The principal causes of death were phthisis, marasmus, and scarlet fever.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were phthisis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and hooping cough.

The Superintendent of the New-York Hospital reports as follows for the week just closed:

Remaining on Dec. 30, 239; admitted to Jan. 6, 50; discharged, cured or relieved, 42; died, 4; remaining at date, 249. Males, 206; females, 43.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CENTENNARIANS.—A negro woman named Clara Wilson, died near Alton, Ill., Dec. 13, at the age of 124. She settled near Alton in 1840, being then nearly one hundred years old. The Alton *Courier* says: "She was born and raised in South Carolina, and her earliest recollections were of Charleston, in that State, which she remembers as a smart village, instead of the great city it now is. She grew up on the plantation, field work being her task so long as she was a slave.... James McDermott died a short time since in Richland County, Ohio, aged 101 years. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in August, 1758, and enlisted in the army of the Revolution in 1777. While in Kentucky he was engaged in several severe skirmishes with the Indians, and on one occasion took one of their number prisoner. After returning home he volunteered, and at the close of the war he settled in Mercer County, Penn., from whence, in 1815, he removed to Richland County, Ohio...... The Boston *Traveller* announces the death of "Mother Boston," the oldest woman in Massachusetts at the age of upwards of one hundred years. She was a negress; her real name Catharine Boston. The *Traveller* says: She was born in Reading, Mass., and in her younger days was held as a slave. For a time she lived in Reading, Mass., but upon her emancipation and marriage she moved to the North End of this city. Through her long life her health has been remarkably good, and up to within a brief period she has been a regular attendant upon church service.

Philharmonic Society.

The second concert of the present season came off on Saturday night, with the usual concomitant of a storm. Under circumstances so depressing, it would not have been remarkable if the house had presented a comparatively empty appearance, but the subscribers to the Society are famous for their endurance, and there was scarcely a perceptible thinning in the ranks, despite the fierce attack of the pluvial forces.

This being the first concert since the lamented death of Dr. L. SPOHR, a suitable recognition of the loss was made by the Society. The programmes were bordered with black, and the directors wore the usual badge of mourning on their arms. Equally appropriate with these unavailing tokens of regret was the performance of the larghetto and finale from the symphony in F, one of the author's immortal works, and rendered on this occasion with great beauty. The motto of this movement is "Consolation amidst tears," and the character of the music, although funereal, is suggestive of the tenderest commiseration. The late Dr. SPOHR was an honorary member of the New-York Philharmonic Society.

The general programme was almost similar to that of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society at its first concert. We doubt if this arrangement is an advantageous one for us. Playing the same pieces at both concerts saves undoubtedly a great deal of trouble, the performers being nearly identical here and in Brooklyn, but it seems to us that New-York should not be a mere musical supplement to her sister city. SCHUMANN'S Symphony, (No. 1,) and the "Faust" overture by WAGNER, were given with much precision, but with a certain coldness which always attends Mr. EISFELD'S conducting of modern compositions. After these came the overture to "Oberon"—not a great supply of novelties for the early part of the season. In point of fact, a long and dry programme.

Mr. GUSTAV SATTER was the pianist of the occasion, and contributed two of the most agreeable items to the programme—a couple of movements from the concerto in E flat by BEETHOVEN, and a Polonaise by the performer. We are at a loss to understand why only a portion of the concerto was played. The Society surely does not propose to edit BEETHOVEN with a watch, and to leave out all that cannot be brought within the compass of a few minutes. If time and trouble can be devoted to a work like the "Faust" overture, a reasonable amount of both might certainly be bestowed upon BEETHOVEN, especially when there is a player like Mr. SATTER to interpret his meaning. The second and third movements were those selected, and in both Mr. SATTER displayed the rarest ability. We have never heard the "Adagio" given with such exquisite poetic significance. It was the real treat of the evening, and the only regret was that we were denied the opportunity of hearing the whole work. The directors who ignore pianoforte concertos would do well to remember that the public much sooner listens to an artist like Mr. SATTER, revealing the profound beauties of BEETHOVEN on a Steinway grand piano, than endure the spasmodic performance of a fourth-rate overture. Mr. SATTER'S "Polonaise" is a composition in the quaint style of MEYERBEER'S "Fackeltanz," is filled with unexpected surprises in harmony and melody. It is, we think, one of the most striking pieces that has emanated from his facile pen. Mr. SATTER was encored twice, and played MOZART'S famous minuet from the symphony in E flat, and a fantastic trifle on a theme from "Oberon," which we should judge to be improvisation. The gentleman's success in all these *morceaux* was very decided. We may add that he derived no assistance from the orchestra in the Concerto.

The River Plate.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE—REVOLT IN THE ARMY OF BUENOS AYRES.

It is said that according to private advices received in London, from Buenos Ayres, two days later than those recently published, a change of ministry had suddenly taken place and that Senors TEJEDOR and PENA, both moderate men, had been appointed, with a view, it is believed, of coming to some arrangements with URQUIZA, which would be greatly facilitated by Mr. THORNTON, the English Minister. The National Guard, it appears, disgusted with the management of the army by Col. MITRE, had refused to march on another campaign, although they would defend their city to the last.

[Advertisement.]

Young lawyers, before engaging in practice, would do well to have a carefully prepared Phrenological Chart made out, from which they may learn how to direct their powers to the best advantage, to overcome diffidence and sensitiveness, and to understand exactly the sphere or place in life they can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives charts with full written description of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Burns, scalds, bruises and contusions. The mild, soothing properties of this Ointment strongly recommend it for family use. Accidents will occur among children in spite of the utmost caution and vigilance.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Fire Proof Safes.

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

My attention has been called to a certificate published in your paper signed by L. Decker, and addressed to Valentine & Butler, safe-makers, saying that one of *their* safes preserved his books, papers, &c. at the late fire in Beekman-st. I wish to inform the public that the safe referred to in that certificate was made years ago by Sherwood & Fitzgerald, and was so marked; and further, that Valentine & Butler never had anything to do with whatever. I hope and trust that the *game* is *about* "*played out*," of certain safe-makers appropriating the credit due to others to themselves.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL FITZGERALD,

of the old firm of Sherwood & Fitzgerald.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

The Grover and Baker

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

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Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines..........	$100
No. 1 sewing machines..........	90
The family sewing machine, A........	75
The family sewing machine..........	50
Hemming gauges..........	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, DAVID TERRY,
WM. A. COX, J. BENJ. EDWARDS.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at
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Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Recent Great Fires

AT

ATLANTA, Geo.,
MARIANNA, Fla.,
RICHMOND, Va.

ATLANTA, Geo., Dec. 10, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & CO.: This is to certify that I have owned and used one of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes, for some time, and at the late destructive and extensive fire in the city of Atlanta, on the night of Nov. 16, 1859, the Safe had valuable papers in it. It was in my law office, on the second floor, in Mr. Markham's large three-story brick building, and during the fire and burning of said building, the Safe fell into the cellar and there remained imbedded in the midst of the hot ruins for EIGHTEEN DAYS AND NIGHTS. It was then taken out, and when opened (although the Safe, in its present injured condition outside, was unfit for fur ther use,) the papers were all safe.

This severe test convinces me that it is decidedly best to have "Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes" for protection of papers against fire.

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5, 1859.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: In the late disastrous fire I had some two hundred dollars in one of Herring's Patent Safes, and after the fire, when the Safe was taken from the ruins and opened, to my most complete satisfaction not a dollar was injured. I feel completely satisfied that the genuine Herring's Patent Safes are perfectly fire-proof, for any safe that could stand the heat this one did, lying amongst burning spirits, liquors, oils, &c., for hours, must unquestionably be the most perfect protection against fire ever manufactured. I make this statement most cheerfully, and remain, yours truly,

J. A. GIBSON.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I had one of your Safes in the late disastrous fire which occurred here on the 16th ult. My books and papers, also some ninety watches and watch materials, were in the Safe, and although the Safe was under an intense heat for a long time, upon getting it open I found everything saved, to my complete satisfaction. I can, therefore, readily testify to the perfect fire-proof quality of Herring's Patent Safe, and it is with much pleasure I give you these facts. Yours, respectfully, RILEY S. BAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was red hot, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars, in bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

GREAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours. D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam Sawing and Carpenter Shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEORGE GIBSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Dr. Banning has returned to his office No. 81 Bleecker-st., four doors west of Broadway, for the radical cure of hernia, and female and spinal diseases, etc., by his improved braces. Information mailed free. Hours, 9 to 4.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest marked prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

For Chilblains.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

Skaters,

Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

Sold by all druggists.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Gentlemen's New and Left-off Clothing purchased for the Western market in large or small lots. Fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be. paid, by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D CONWAY, No. 44 Centre-st.

MARRIED.

ELLIOT—FRANCIS.—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. John Brown, GEORGE A. ELLIOT to Miss HARRIETTE B. FRANCIS, all of Newburgh.

WASON—PADDOCK.—At St. John's Church, Milwaukee, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. David Keene, ROBERT A. WASON to Miss GERTRUDE L. PADDOCK, both of Toledo, Ohio.

DIED.

MAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 8, in sure hope of eternal life, after an illness of six months, at his brother's house, GEORGE WASHINGTON MAY, (late First Lieutenant U. S. A.,) second son of Rev. Edward Harrison May, deceased.

The friends of the family, and his comrades in the Mexican campaign, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the R. D. Church, 21st-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. (Mr. May distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the taking of Monterey, the seige of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo.)

VAN DERLIP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Mrs. CATHERINE MAIRS, wife of Samuel A. Van Derlip, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, No. 233 West 23d-st, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 7, MARGARET LINDSAY, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Eldridge-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, Mrs. MINERVA WARNER, wife of Frederick Kellogg, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, No. 96 4th-av., without further notice.

GUILLAUDEU.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 7, of heart disease, EMILE GUILLAUDEU, Jr., in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Wm. W. and George E. Trembley, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 East 12th-st., on Monday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 8, GEORGE W. CHURCH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, at No. 685 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Allentown, N. J.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 8, RICHARD B. BROWN, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

AKIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 8, ROBERT, infant son of Richard W. and Carrie Thorn Akin, aged 5 months.

His remains will be taken to Greenbush for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Albany papers please copy.

LEBOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEBOW, aged 75 years.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, of congestion of the liver, EDWIN C. MOFFAT, aged 38 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Oxford-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PABOR.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Jan. 8, WILLIE GARDNER, infant son of William E. and Phila A. Pabor, aged 4 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER—"IN its natural state." Price $3 per dozen.

C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,

of the

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 11, Jan. 7, 1860.

59, 66, 17, 23, 69, 54, 7, 26, 64, 53, 72.

Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1860.

46, 5, 8, 41, 76, 25, 53, 70, 47, 57, 60, 7, 22, 11.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 7, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, a card has lately appeared in the public papers, over the signature of Steinway & Sons, warning the trade against using the "overstrings" on grand pianos, for which they claim to hold letters patent, therefore, we, the undersigned, manufacturers of pianofortes, do hereby certify that the principle or plan of placing the covered or bass strings of the piano-forte *over* the other strings is not an original invention of the Messrs. Steinways, and that the same has been done for many years—in fact, almost ever since the existence of the instrument; and that the adaptation of this principle to the peculiar form of the grand piano was conceived, and the statements and plans for constructing the same made known to us, between three and four years ago, by Mr. S. B. Driggs; and that in the drawings and specifications, contained in letters patent granted by the United States to Mr. Driggs, for his "Graduated Board and Bridge," which letters patent are dated near seven months prior to that of the Messrs. Steinways, this whole plan is fully and completely shown and exemplified; but Mr. Driggs, believing that a patent, simply on the adaptation of a principle so well known, could not be sustained, did not include it in his claims for originality; but, whatever right or novelty it does possess, the credit is clearly due to Mr. Driggs, and not to any one who may have copied his plans or inventions.

CHICKERING & SONS, RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
NUNNS & CLARK, FIRTH, POND & CO.,
A. H. GALE & CO., LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
H. WORCESTER, JOHN H. DUNHAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.

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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.
Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.
Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.
Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.
Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.
Ready to-day at 12 o'clock.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.

PETER COOPER'S

Refined

SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,

A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for

CALVES-FOOT JELLY.

BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.

We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRING GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.

This most distressing disease, as well as INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, LIVER COMPLAINT, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, FEVER and AGUE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., of however long standing, stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation,

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Sold by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., New-York; and by dealers everywhere, in City and country.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.

The Fifth Lecture will be delivered by

Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

Subject: "THE FRENCH HISTORY AND SPIRIT."

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

GENGEMBRE'S PATENT
Non-Freezing,
Non-Evaporating
GAS-METRE FLUID.
Office, No. 592 Broadway.

NEW LECTURE BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At 16th-st. Baptist Church,
West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,
On
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 9,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

REMOVAL.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CRÉHANGE

Have removed to
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1860.

THE BREATHING ORGANS.
THE BREATHING ORGANS.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, ARE SPECIFICS FOR DISEASES OF THE BREATHING ORGANS.

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS,
SORE THROAT,
ASTHMA,
BLEEDING OF LUNGS,
CATARRH,
CROUP,
WHOOPING COUGH.

When Olive Tar is Inhaled, its healing, Balsamic Odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.

INTERNAL PAINS CEASE WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN.

Sore Throat, Coughs, Cholic, Inflammation, Dysentery.

EXTERNAL PAINS CANNOT EXIST WHERE OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises and Burns.

J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders
Purify and Revitalize the Blood,
Strengthen the Digestive Organs,
And Regulate all the Secretions.

An Illustrated Circular, containing testimonials from
GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York;
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York;
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster, New-York;
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany;
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.;
Col. SAM'L COLT, Hartford, Conn.;
Col. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.;
Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, New-York;
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.;
Rev. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.,
And a large number of other prominent persons.

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE BY MAIL.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, or 75 cents by mail, post-paid; Powders $1 a package; no charge for postage. Address the OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

REMOVAL.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

SCROFULA OF EIGHT YEARS.

WALKING ON CRUTCHES

Cured by the MAGNETIC SALVE. JAS. H. MOSHER, No. 388 8th-st. This cure was witnessed by all the hands of the Novelty Iron Works. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, and by druggists.

STICK TO IT,

As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.

Depot No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.—Persons who are afflicted with these diseases are respectfully invited to call upon ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable. Office for the treatment of Pulmonary diseases only, No. 189 Bowery. Send for a pamphlet on Consumption, gratis.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE PIONEER preacher, will deliver his lecture on *Life in the Wilds of the Far West*, at the Greene-st. M. E. Church, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 9, 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cents; at E. Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st., and at the door.

AMERICAN CARS IN THE EAST.—The Springfield *Republican* gives an extended account of a royal railway carriage which has been constructed for the Viceroy of Egypt by Messrs. THOMAS W. WASON & Co., the builders of the cars for the railroad which extends from Alexandria to the Red Sea. This carriage is sixty-seven feet long, and rests upon two double trucks, each one consisting of two distinct trucks connected together. There are, in all, three compartments, each twenty feet long and ten feet wide—the middle one being a pavilion which is surmounted by a raised roof, like the central part of a house, supported by silver-plated columns with highly ornamented brackets. A heavy wire fence or railing, about three feet high, runs along the outer sides of the pavilion, finished with a silver-plated top rail, and with gates on each side, and steps that may be let down to leave the car, and when not wanted for use thrown into an ornamental appendage to the sides of the car. The ornamental work of the car is exceedingly elaborate and beautiful in all its parts, as may be inferred from the fact that the cost of the vehicle will exceed $10,000. It will have to be taken apart in order to convey it to its destination.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Are now selling off the balance of their Dress Goods at unusually low prices.

Valentia Plaids and stripes at 1s. 6d. and 2s., worth 3s. 6d and 4s. per yard.

Ottoman Cloths at 50 cents, worth 75 cents per yard.

Also, a lot of small bright Plaid French Poplins at 50 cents, worth $1 per yard.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

[illegible] dozen more fine FRENCH KID GLOVES at 5s. per pair, worth 7s.

These Gloves we can confidently recommend, as they have given universal satisfaction to our customers.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Are offering great bargains in all-wool Delaines, full Chints color, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard. Former prices from 4s. to 6s. per yard.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH-STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Are closing out the balance of their Silks at a great reduction. Prices from 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. to $1 per yard.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.

DUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!

All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.

A. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
CLOAKS AND FURS.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK
MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY,
QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST,
AS HE RETIRES FROM THE RETAIL TRADE
AT THAT TIME.

The store will be positively closed on Tuesday, Jan. 31,
No. 361 BRODWAY.

301 CLOSING OUT CHEAP, 301
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS SILKS.
FOR EVERYBODY.
CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
CHAS. HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.
Now offer
An assorted lot of Rich Silks,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
Rich Silks at 60 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 65 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 70 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 75 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 80 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 85 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 90 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 95 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 100 cents per yard.
All the above Rich Silks
Are marked down 40 per cent.
BELOW COST.
CLOSING OUT AT A SACRIFICE.
Valentia Plaids, Wool and Silk, at 3s. per yard:
Actual cost, 65 cents.
Mourning De Laines, new styles,
At 1s. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets. $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 4-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
At $6 50; former price, $9.
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
At $7 50 and $8; former price, $10 and $11.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
Superbly Finished, at $10; former price, $14.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
During the present month,
Will offer at Retail, at an immense sacrifice, the balance of the Stock of their late Firm, consisting of every description of Dress Goods, viz.: SILKS, SATINS. MOIRE ANTIQUE, ROBES, &c., &c., for Street and Evening,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
Their customers, frinds, and the public, will please call and examine.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms and good board at moderate prices may be had at No. 47 Bond-st.

BOARDING —A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms and good board may be had at moderate prices at No. 47 Bond-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall ferries; a pleasant front room and bed-room. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND small rooms, with full or partial board, in a pleasant location, within 5 minutes' walk of the South and Wall st. ferries. No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and his wife. Must be in a strictly private family. Terms moderate. Address C. H., Box No. 138 *Times* office, stating location, terms, &c. References exchanged.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GAS, HOT and cold water, &c., will be let, with excellent board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at a very moderate price; house, brown-stone, and location desirable. Apply at No. 206 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PRIvate table, between 8th and 26th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Private family preferred. Answer, with address, B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is a pleasant location, and rooms have all the modern conveniences attached. Best of references given and required. Dinner at 6. Also, one single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN; also, a parlor and bedroom, with grate, gas, closets, and bath-room with hot and cold water attached, at No. 28 East 29th st., near Madison-av.

A LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED second-story front room to let without board, to a gentleman. Convenient to stage and car routes. Apply at No 76 Charles-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO get board in a small family that have two or three small children that she could teach for her board and room. Address D. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for ten days. City references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 21st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman with a pleasant room and full or partial board. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box 15 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suites, at moderate rates. Best references given and required. Apply at No. 25 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board at reasonable rates at No 192 West 18th-st.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished room on the second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The house is occupied by a private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A REALLY FIRST-class servant, of reliable, trustworthy habits, is one of the greatest luxuries in housekeeping. To secure such, either as professed cook, plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced nurse, waitress or general servant, ladies need only call at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn out of place; 12 years established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED ENGlish young woman wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; understands every thing connected with the business, in French, English and American style, to suit a respectable family, hotel, or private boarding-house. Call at No 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's dresses; no objection to a lady that boards; wages from $6 to $7. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days; good reference given.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, or as laundress, by a woman who is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORthy, economical and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a good cook, and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, and an obliging girl, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object, but an agreeable home. References exchanged. Call at No. 205 West 31st-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman wants a situation as cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; wants a good, comfortable home in a small private family. Apply at No. 125 Stanton-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; has no objection to assist in washing if required. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 397 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable woman; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 11th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO get some embroidery; she can give the best of City references. Address B. R., for one week, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, AND to assist with chamberwork and children, by a Protestant English girl. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 84 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress; wages $4 per month. Can be seen at No. 251 West 39th-st.

A RESPECTALBE WIDOW LADY WISHING to go to Liverpool on business, would go with a family as assistant, or to wait upon an invalid, taking passage as recompense; good reference can be given. Address W. A., Box No. 197 *Times* office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUation, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's (first-class) country residence; is a very successful grape-grower, and thoroughly understands his business in every department; will not take a place where there is not a grapery and greenhouse, or where such structures are about to be erected. Also, perfectly understands farming and the careful management of farm stock. The best City references. Address GARDENER and FARMER, Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway, second door above 18th-st. Will leave his present situation in a few weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business: he will be highly recommended; he leaves on account of his employer selling his horses and going to New-Orleans. Can be seen for one week, at his employer's, if not engaged. Call at No. 83 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A LAD 16 YEARS OF AGE, where he may advance himself, a situation; he has been nine months in the drug trade; prefers the wholesale hardware, the drug, or some mercantile house; is an efficient writer, quick and correct at figures, and resides with his parents. Address J. SWARTZ, No. 235 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN a situation as porter in a wholesale store; would make himself generally useful. A permanent situation more an object than wages; has good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, 16 years old, in the country; can milk cows, care and drive horses and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; can be seen for three days at 124-4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has good reference and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 194 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young Englishman as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Apply at No. 9 John-st., or by letter, addressed to W. P., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A first-class dry goods house, by a young man who can control a good near-by trade. Address W. A. D., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A SINGLE MAN. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., cor. Sheriff.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO understands single and double entry, desires a situation where, by attention to the interests of his employers, he would be advanced; if necessary, would attend to some out-door duties, or assist as salesman; has had nearly five years' experience in this City. Refers to present employers. Address B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young man 22 years of age, in a law office: has had three years' experience, and is fully competent to take charge of the registers, draw papers, and is conversant with the practice generally. References first class. Address LEX, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—THE ADVERTISER. HAVING A knowledge of the hardware business, is desirous of a situation as stock clerk in a jobbing-house, at a small salary; best of references given. Address Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for four days.

A FIRST RATE PRIVATE WAITER WITH good city references, a Protestant, understands his business thoroughly—the care of furniture, silver, marketing, &c. Address for two days, No. 356 6th avenue, cor. 22d-st., in the store.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—WANTED—A situation in a dry goods jobbing house, by a young man who can influence a first-class trade. Address, for one week, CLEVELAND, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

LAW.—B. W. KIRKHAM WISHES DESK ROOM, for which he will pay a stipulated rent in services. Address B. W. KIRKHAM, Box No. 2,658 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,
A CORRESPONDING CLERK,
who can also speak and write Spanish. Address, with references, and stating salary expected, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED.—TWELVE SMART YOUNG MEN, from 16 to 20 years of age, competent to take charge of certain departments in manufacturing skirts. Apply corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress, well recommended for neatness and industry; German preferred. Apply at No. 51 9th-st., between 10 and 2.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Apply from 10 to 4 this day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a wholesale hardware store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 3,288, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LAUNdress; only such as understand the business, and can give City references, need apply at 17 East 37th-st.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND COLLECTOR WANTED in a Merchant Tailoring and Importing House.—A young man of good moral character: must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures, and furnish first-class City references. Preference given to one accustomed to the business. Address Box No. 1,303 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good moral character, and well acquainted with small wares. One capable of taking charge of this department may hear of a good situation by addressing IMPORTER, through Post-office, giving name, reference, and stating experience.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the care of a green house perfectly, and who is not afraid of work. Address Box No. 1,180 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO LIGHT, WATER AND SEWERAGE.
$3 PER ANNUM.

The large and increasing circulation of this journal renders it the most desirable medium for advertising all apparatus relating to gas and other light, water and sewerage, or drainage, as well as iron, brass and other similar manufactures. All persons are invited to visit the new rooms of the AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL, in the Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-street East, near Broadway, where the various apparatus can be seen.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—NEW VOLUME—31—Commences this January, devoted to the Intellectual, Moral, and Physical Improvement of Mankind. Portraits of leading men, notorious criminals, &c. $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.

25 shs.	Stuyvesant In.	$25	30 shs.	Jefferson Ins...	$30
10 shs.	Excelsior In. Co	50	15 shs.	St. Nicholas B'k	100
10 shs.	Am. Ex. Bk...	100	50 shs.	Artisans' B'k...	100
200 shs.	Am. Coal Co....	25	50 shs.	Firemen's Fund	10
20 shs.	Washington In. Co	50	90 shs.	Imp. & Tra. Ins.	100
25 shs.	Mech. & Trad. In	25	11 shs.	City Fire Ins....	70
20 shs.	Eagle Ins....	40	100 shs.	Kerosene G. L..	25
100 shs.	Equitable Ins..	[illegible]	35 shs.	G. W. Marine I.	100
20 shs.	Long Island In.	50	20 shs.	Beekman Ins...	25
20 shs.	Metropolitan In	100	20 shs.	Relief Ins. Co..	50
10 shs.	Commerce Ins..	100	20 shs.	Columbia Ins..	50
10 shs.	Hanover Ins...	50	20 shs.	Hope Ins. Co...	50
20 shs.	Lorillard Ins. Co	25	4 shs.	N. Y. Fire & Ma	100
10 shs.	Phoenix Ins. Co	50	40 shs.	U. S. Fire Ins..	25
20 shs.	Grocers' Ins. Co	50	25 shs.	Wall-street Ins.	20

$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
$6,900 Lake Erie, W. & St. Louis R. 7 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 Black River and Utica R. 1st Mortgages.

☞ Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st. near Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY CHOICE HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 6th av.—1 lot W. S. 25th, near 132d st.
On 6th-av.—2 lots S. and N. W. cor. 137th and 138th sts.
On 7th-av.—4 lots E. S., adj., and N. S. E. c. 135th-st.
On 132d-st.—2 lots N. S., 435 feet W. 6th-av.
On 135th st.—1 lot S. side, 285 feet W. 5th-av.
On 136th-st.—14 lots N. and S. S., bet. 6th and 7th avs.
On 137th-st.—6 lots N. and S. S., bet. 6th and 7th avs.
On 138th-st.—3 lots N. and S. S., bet. 5th and 7th avs.
On 139th-st.—11 lots N. and S. S., bet. 5th and 6th avs.
On 144th-st.—6 lots S. S., between 5th and 6th avs.
These lots are as desirable as any in market for investment.
The sale will be positive and terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALErooms No. 13 Park-row. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock. ELEGANT CARVED FURNITURE—Consisting of a splendid assortment of superb and artistically finished stock, among which are octagon centre-tables, somnos, Fontainbleaux, chairs, library tables, various patterns, hall chairs, round-top glass frames, square picture frames, Grecian and Buccleugh pattern, oval glass frames, Chiefnire marble-top, side-boards, commodes, bureaus, bookcases, various sizes, hat stands, Glastonborough Abbotts chairs, wardrobes with drawers, music stands, bedsteads, Davenport desks, corner-tables, work boxes, large-sized glass stands, dressing-tables, &c. This sale comprises the most magnificent collection of carved furniture ever offered at auction, and will be made without reserve.
Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of rich fancy goods, comprising some of the finest goods in the market, to be sold without reserve to close invoices: a large assortment of Chinese boxes, desks, cabinets, vases, tea caddies, &c., Parian bronzes, bronze and ormolu goods, fancy glove and work boxes, inlaid and other; mantle ornaments, clock vases, real bronzes, fancy baskets, rich bronze large vases, painted China, &c. Also, several pieces of beautiful real marble statuary, vases, Parian alabaster goods, &c.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE ON MONDAY MORNing, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, a stock of over $21,000 worth of books, paper, stationery, blank books, fine gold and silver watches, and fine gold jewelry, cutlery, silver-plated ware and fancy goods. The sale will be continued during the day, and evening at 7 o'clock, also on following days until the whole is sold, to close an assignment.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CHOICE white Granite, flown mulberry, C. C., edged, dipt and yellow ware; also, glass-ware.—TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., a positive, cash sale, worthy the notice of City and country dealers.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., mortgage sale of furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, bureaus, washstands, china, glass, and everything for a large house.
MARTIN McGLIN, Mortgagee.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MR. GOLDBECK'S CLASS FOR THE Theory of Music will be divided into two different degrees, from Tuesday, Jan. 10.

FIRST (higher) CLASS meets on FRIDAYS, from 4 to 5 P. M.

SECOND CLASS on TUESDAYS from 4 to 5 P. M., at the Conservatory of Music, No. 765 Broadway.
Theory Classes.................................$5 a quarter
Piano Classes.................................20 a quarter
Pupils wishing to join should now apply at GOLDBECK'S Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING. BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Keep it before the people, that Mr. PAINE, Nos. 62 Bowery, and 283 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, gives 3 months, 78 lessons, in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Bookkeeping lessons unlimited, for $10. Ladies' Writing lessons $2; 16 lessons. Boys $3 per month. From Gov. S. W. KING—"My sons and daughters attended Col. PAINE'S Academy to my entire satisfaction."

A YOUNG AMERICAN OF PARISIAN and Florentine education, artiste in the Italian school of singing and piano, desires board in a private family. Compensation by instruction in these languages and music. The highest testimonials for ability and character furnished. Address M. S., Box No. 2,859 Post-office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, NO. 859 Broadway, will commence a Day French Class for ladies, on Tuesday, Jan. 10. Terms, $10 per quarter. By his efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is speedily acquired. Unexceptionable references given.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS RECEIVES INTO her family young ladies who have finished their school education, but who wish to pass a few months in New-York for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; references given and required. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Wanted—A German or French lady teacher of piano and singing to go to Pennsylvania. Salary, $500 and board. Also, other teachers.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily for class or private instruction in penmanship and bookkeeping. Call for new Circular. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

$5—BOOKKEEPING—BUSINESS MEN WHO wish to understand double entry book-keeping can now take a practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, for only $5. This course will qualify pupils to keep books in any kind of business. Apply this day or evening, for $5 seats.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

WAX FRUIT.—PAINTING AND CHENILLE flowers, taught by Miss STANLEY, No. 60 Monroe-st. Call and see specimens.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS A GRADUATE of an Irish college, and has been fourteen years teaching, as Principal, in America, wishes an engagement in a school or in private tuition. Satisfactory testimonials of competency, efficiency, &c., can be given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO GIVE INSTRUCtions in English branches and French, desires an engagement; would have no objection to take the management of the household. Address J. C. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office. References given and required.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply at No. 179 Pearl st., rear office, up stairs.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonial of over fifteen thousand families who have them in usefully prove.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 202 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing,"
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Secondhand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—A TWO-bank Organ, of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of exceedingly fine tone and happy combination. About two years in use. Full particulars given, and an opportunity furnished for trial, by calling at No. 20 University-place, New-York. Inquiry may also be made of Mr. STEWART, organ-builder, No. 469 Houston-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR sale for nearly half its value; original price $325; short time used; City-made and splendid tone; rosewood case, round corners, &c.; stool given in if applied for immediately, at the residence No. 47 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MUSICAL.—TWO LADIES, SOPRANO AND CONtralto, desire an engagement in a Protestant Church, and can give good references as to their capability. They would also give instruction in singing and on the piano. Address H. C. W., at the office of Frank Leslie's paper, or E. A. D., Box No. 132 New-York Post-office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office

MUSICAL.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN A Protestant choir, by a tenor. Address Room No. 17, Union Theological Seminary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF a flourishing bakery and confectionery up town, doing a fine business, (over $30,000 per annum,) established 10 years, would, if sufficient inducement offers, sell his entire business, good will, &c., &c., with a lease for a number of years; the owner wishing to retire. None but responsible parties, with cash capital of $5,000, need apply. Address SUCCESS, Box 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A FIVE-STORY building, 25 by 75 feet, situated below 5th-st., near the East River; the lease to run nine years from the 1st of next May, with a good 40-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with water-closets and Croton water on every floor, and is one of the best lighted buildings in the City. Inquire at No. 391 8th-st., East River.

WANTED A PARTNER—SPECIAL OR GENeral, with $20,000 to $35,000, in a general banking and commission business. The advertisers have experience and every facility for prosecuting a profitable and increasing business, rendering this a safe and desirable opening for investments. Address W. D. S., Box No. 771 Post-office.

RESTAURANT TO LEASE.—THE LARGE and elegantly fitted basement No. 55 William-st., corner of Pine, with complete furniture, for sale. A tenant experienced in the business, with means, only, may apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, 2d story.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-known Billiard-room, known as "Otis Field's," No. 598 Broadway. Sold only on account of the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Inquire of the proprietor at the Dey-st. House.
W. M. LANGLEY.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp,)
JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with a capital of five or ten thousand dollars, to engage in an established manufacturing business. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM,
FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you e'er be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;

Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;

Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY,
Retailed everywhere.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER WOULD GIVE NOTICE TO his friends and customers that in consequence of being burned out at No. 90 Ann-st., he has taken lofts at No. 139 Fulton-st., where he will manufacture billiard tables as good as usual, and better if possible. Extra hands will be put on in order to fill all orders promptly, and will return to the old stand as soon as it can be rebuilt.
L. DECKER,
Billiard Table Maker, No. 139 Fulton-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale for $6,000 to $30,000, by S. Eddy & Co., No. 51 Liberty st.
One brick house, Clinton-place, near 5th-av.
One brick house, 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Two brown-stone houses, 18th-st., near 5th-av.
Two brown-stone houses, 22d and 24th sts., near Lexington-av.
Two brown-stone and five brick houses on 25th-st.
One brown-stone house on 26th-st., near Broadway.
Two brick houses on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also, elegant houses on 29th, 30th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th, and 47th sts., near Lexington, Madison, 5th and 6th avs.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made know at the day of sale.
RICHARD ROBERTSON, } Executors.
ANDREW F. T. BARBERIE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 30-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes' ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE CHURCH AND LOT, 75 FEET front by half the block deep, in Orchard-st., near Broome, will be sold either as a Church or any other purpose. The building is strong and substantial, and is a good location for manufacturing and other purposes. Inquire of A. AUERBACH, No. 114 Essex-st.; or No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs; or of THOMAS CRANE, Esq.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 60 East 38th-st.; four stories, brown front, English basement, built in the best manner and in good order. Location very desirable. Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IF SOLD IN A few days, a modern three-story Brick House, on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Part may remain at 6 per cent. Apply to SAM'L EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Lexington av. and 52d-st., with vacant lots adjoining. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place; about 40 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Price $5,500. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE.—2,000 ACRES, in lots of 500 acres, of valuable mineral lands in South-west Missouri. I am instructed to sell these for cash or merchandise, and at a great bargain.
M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.
A valuable house near 28th-st. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE IN 8TH-AV., NEAR 23d-st. Rent, $550. Also, store, No. 16 Horatio-st., on Jackson-square, two doors east of 8th-av. Rent, $350. The neat three-story brick house, (nearly new,) No. 9 Gay-st., near Waverley-place. Rent, $400; possession immediately. Also a store in 8th-av., near 16th-st. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 160 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—OFFICES IN NASSAU-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms, on favorable terms, on the floor over the Agricultural Warehouse, in the building Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. Apply on the premises to JAS. J. MAPES.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST MAY NEXT, THE premises No. 87 Nassau-st. Apply to RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 42 John-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS WELL lighted on three sides. Apply at No. 74 Wooster-st.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—DESK-room to let in a very fine office in Cedar-st., between Nassau and Broadway. Rent low. Address LAWYER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, rent $300 to $350; or part of a house, rent $125 to $200. Parties having such will find a good tenant by addressing B. DAVIS, at Patten's Hotel, Nos. 279 and 281 Greenwich-st.

FURS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
NO. 54 BROADWAY,
Having just received, by a special Act of Parliament, an extension of their Charter for a limited time, give hereby
PUBLIC NOTICE,
THAT THEY WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
At retail, for cash only,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
As their Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway, will be kept open positively only for 30 days longer, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call as early as possible. By order of the Board,
MARK J. KING, Director.

LADIES—MAKE MONEY! SPLENDID INVESTment! Last chance. Can double your money next Winter. Hasten before too late. Orders received from the trappers to sell remainder of the choicest selected Furs ever offered in New-York. No humbug! Rush with the crowd thronging the Fur Trappers' Dépôt Sales Rooms, No. 9 Bowery, up stairs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONCERT FOR PRAYER FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.—The week, commencing MONDAY, 9th, and ending MONDAY, the 16th inst., will be observed by Christians in every part of the world as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world to Christ. The signs of the times are portentous. The day of the Lord draweth nigh. Let the people of God hear his voice, saying, "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Union Prayer Meetings in Grand st. Church, corner of Crosby-st., (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S) EVERY EVENING of the week, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT FOR PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner 15th-st. and Union-square, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES.

A good assortment of fine and common Skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at lowest rates by the subscribers, who received on Saturday a fine invoice of MARSDEN'S and FLASHERS & SON'S best English patterns.
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON JAN. 3, A LOCKET, WHICH THE owner can have by calling at No. 266 Spring-st., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM. Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO.

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, (up stairs,) private and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P.M.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the scientific treatment of all diseases, weaknesses and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs, and those of the Eye and Ear, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug-store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo.,
Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, MO., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS,

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed.
R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the first order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 30 William-st., Newark, N. J.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS.—A COAL OIL Refinery in this City, in the most complete condition, for sale—the owners changing their business. Capital required, $6,500, part on time if desired. Inquire of PETER K. DEYO, No. 17 Nassau Bank Building.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS
will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her
DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
and will execute all kinds of
FAMILY SEWING
with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at
ONE-HALF THE PRICE
usually charged. She will also send
MACHINES AND OPERATORS
into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ARKANSAS STATE STOCK,
For sale by
HAYS & TOMPKINS,
No. 65 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York,
Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE, Negotiators of Loans and all first-class securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces. accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.

REFERENCES

Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellen & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Benner, Spurrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North, Dutilh & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Richmond; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; I. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

A party in St. Louis desires to arrange with another in New-York, for the purchase of time bills in the former to be sold in the latter place, on joint account. A large capital will be necessary, and a party not having it need not communicate. Address "Exchange," care P. O. Box No. 1,373, St Louis.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. allowed on all deposits from $1 to $1,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Dec. 30, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.

Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Sec. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
Dec. 28, 1859.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five (5) per cent. on sums over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

78,000 MORGAN COUNTY BONDS OF Illinois for sale, $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in New-York. This is an old settled and rich agricultural county, population 22,000, taxable property seven millions. Debt, originally $200,000, but $21,500 has been anticipated out of her surplus revenue, and this will be done to some extent yearly, it is expected, till the whole amount is retired. Apply to
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860. W. H. EMERSON, Treas.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. CO.,
Corner Fourth-av. and Twenty-seventh-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the bonds of this Company that will become due Dec. 1, 1860, can, on presentation, receive payment for the same, with accrued interest, in cash, or at their option can receive in exchange for the said bonds the first and only mortgage bonds of this Company due in 1875, on terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 CANAL-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 9th day of January, 1860. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 433 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sect'y.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d-av. and 25th-st. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums above $1,000, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January. Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16. All interest not drawn will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5. 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of (8) Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 7th January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER Cent., has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK—A dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. JAN. 3, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL PARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm of DERBY & JACKSON, expired by limitation on the 1st of January inst.
JAMES C. DERBY,
EDWIN JACKSON,
SYLVESTER WILLARD,
JOSIAH N. STARIN.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that a limited partnership has been formed, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is DERBY & JACKSON; that the nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacturing, publishing and selling of books and everything pertaining thereto, in the City of New-York; that JAMES C. DERBY, of Yonkers, EDWIN JACKSON and ORLAVAN M. FITCH, of the City of New-York, are the general partners; and SYLVESTER WILLARD and NELSON BEARDSLEY, of the City of Auburn, are the special partners; that each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock the sum of twenty thousand dollars in cash. The copartnership commences on the first day of January, 1860, and is to terminate on the first day of February, 1863.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
JAMES C. DERBY,
EDWIN JACKSON,
O. M. FITCH,
S. WILLARD,
N. BEARDSLEY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., is this day dissolved, NICHOLAS LUDLUM having withdrawn therefrom.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
N. LUDLUM.

The business will be continued by the subscribers, at Nos. 604, 606, 608 and 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & SONS.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
J. J. ALTHAUSE,
JAN. 9. S. B. ALTHAUSE, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GRANVILLE CARTER and Mr. THOS. EDW. HANSON, of New-York, and Mr. FREDERICK ECKHARDT, of Paris, are admitted partners in our firm from Jan. 1, 1860. ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.,
No. 6 Murray-st., New York, and No. 79 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted as partner in our firm, Mr. SIMEON SIMMONS. The business will be continued as heretofore.
SIMMONS & TAYLOR, No. 10 Ferry-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2 1860.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERDAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO. No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE FRENCH against JOSEPH HOLMES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 9th day of November, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 21, 1859.
S. M. RAYMOND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1860.
RAYMOND & KNOX,
j9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phoenix, Phillips Phoenix, and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phoenix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-1aw7wM JOHN GANSON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phoenix, Phillips Phoenix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phoenix, deceased; and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated, Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes and Ann G. Wilkes, his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife; Henry Winsor, the assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phoenix, Phillips Phoenix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phoenix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-1aw7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phoenix, Phillips Phoenix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phoenix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-1aw7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phoenix, Phillips Phoenix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phoenix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the city of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH F. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 1aw6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-1aw6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 835 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-1aw6mM* Executors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860 at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for furnishing and heating the new Ward Colored School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
Dec. 24, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANKERS AND OTHERS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of deposit on Fort Stanwix Bank of Rome, N. Y., numbered 988, for $2,000, and dated Dec. 28, 1859, deposited by Andrew E. Cromwell to the credit of the Auditor of the Canal Department, and by the Auditor indorsed, payable to Andrew E. Cromwell and indorsed A. E. Cromwell—the same having been lost or stolen, and payment thereon stopped.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN to trust my wife, ROSALIE DIMON, late of Lima, Peru, as no debts contracted by her will be recognized or paid by me. JOHN F. DIMON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY.
The Annual Meeting of the NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY Evening, Jan. 9, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water-sts. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MEMBERS AND OTHERS interested are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, to be convened at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN W. DRAPER, President.
LEWIS M. RUTHERFORD, }
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, } Vice-Presidents.
H. H. SCHIEFFELIN, }
A. W. WHIPPLE, Corresponding Secretary.
ISAIAH DECK, Recording Secretary.
JOHN JOHNSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB meets at the Institute Rooms, Cooper Union, MONDAY, Jan. 9, at noon. Subjects—*Seedling fruit and forest trees; Best food for man and animals and preparation of it; Uses and abuses of iron in agriculture.* The new Franklinite iron will be examined. Admission free.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from the first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 51 EAST 13TH-ST.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second and last term of the season will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Class open for the reception of pupils on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon and 3½ afternoon. Circulars at the school.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY, U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on MONDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
NOTICE.—No form of Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL.
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. E. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave PHILADELPHIA for SAVANNAH on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, JR., Agent.
corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

NOTICE.—FREIGHT FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURGH, RICHMOND, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE. The new and superior side-wheel steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places every day, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave for Norfolk every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight intended for Petersburgh, Richmond, &c., will be landed at Norfolk, and forwarded, free of commission, by railroad. Passage fare to Norfolk, state-room included, $6. Steerage passage $3. Freight to Norfolk 6 cents per foot. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana, via Nassau, New-Providence, are requested to be on board THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Letters for Havana will be received at the office of the Company, No. 4 Bowling-green, until 11 o'clock. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.
THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed to
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Next to corner of Nassau-st.,
New-York City.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged. Sets altered or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:25 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

LECTURES.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.
REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., will deliver his last Course of FIVE LECTURES on India, in New-York,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
AND AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
Commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.
On alternate evenings—Monday and Wednesday, in New-York, Tuesday and Thursday, in Brooklyn.

I. SUBJECT.—The Races of India—Their Languages—Curious Customs—Fakirs—Indian Hermits—Hindoo Wit, and Hindoo Women.

II. SUBJECT.—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country—The Literature of India—The Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

III. SUBJECT.—The Brahminic Priesthood—Caste—Description of a Visit to a Temple covering more than ten acres of ground—Mode of Worship.

IV. SUBJECT.—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism—A Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

V. SUBJECT.—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India—Some account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres—The Great Rebellion—Its Nature and Occasion—The Atrocities; how far exaggerated?—Heroic Deeds—Destiny of India.

The Lectures combine Instruction with Entertainment.

From the crowds which attended the former course, and the fact that amidst a violent rain-storm on the closing evening, the house was filled to overflowing, it may be feared that more tickets may be sold than may be accommodated. The Agent deems it proper to state that all who obtain Course tickets shall have seats.

Tickets for the Course, $1. For a Gentleman and Lady, $1 50. Extra Ladies, 50 cents. Teachers and Students, 50 cents. Single evening tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at all the Bookstores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on evenings of Lectures. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Eleventh Lecture of the Course will be
Delivered by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"ROBERT BURNS—HIS LIFE AND POETRY."
Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA HALL,
Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.
MR. and MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.
DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROL!
and a Recitation by
MRS. VANDENHOFF.

NEW LECTURE BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU will lecture before the Union at Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on *The Christian View of the Death Penalty.* The public are invited. Election of officers 11th inst.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
EDWARD HOWE, Jr., Secretary.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE PIONEER preacher, will deliver his lecture on *Life in the Wilds of the Far West*, at the Greene-st. M. E. Church, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 9, 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cents; at E. Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st., and at the door.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
LIGHT GUARD BALL,
LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING,
TUESDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 10, 1860.
JANUARY 10, 1860.
The Ball room floor will be new, having been built on improved principles at a cost of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, expressly for this Ball.
MAGNIFICENT DECORATIONS,
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
MIRRORS,
SINGING BIRDS,
DODWORTH'S BANDS,
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
DODWORTH'S BANDS,
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
Admitting a Gentleman and Ladies.
To be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE SECOND-HAND COUPE for one or two horses, made by Wood Brothers, in good order, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at the salesrooms of WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A NEW CANADIAN SLEIGH. Apply between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M., at stable No. 39 Great Jones-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUPE ROCKAWAY, CITY built, warranted. To be seen at No. 76 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., at the carriage manufactory.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA HALL,
(Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.) Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1860, Mr. Vandenhoff will give a Course of Readings, assisted by Mrs. Vandenhoff, commencing with Dickens' CHRISTMAS CAROL; Or, A Ghost Story for Christmas; with his impersonation of Old Scrooge.
Mrs. Vandenhoff's recitation of
THE ANGEL AND CHILD.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Messrs. Appletons', and at Mr. Crowen's, 699 Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MORE NOVELTY.
TWO COMEDIES
ON THE SAME NIGHT.
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
AND
PLANCHE'S COMIC DRAMA,
In two acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
TO-NIGHT (Monday.)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE NEW COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
now crowding the London theatre, called
HUSBAND
TO
ORDER.

Baron de Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman)	Mr. Sloan
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial army)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer)	Mr. Walcot
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau)	Mr. Blake
Servant	Mr. Oliver
Josephine	Mrs. Hoey
Elise	Mrs. Sloan
Madame Phillipeau	Mrs. Vernon

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the comic drama, in 2 acts, called
THE IRISH POST.

Terence O'Grady	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Sheriff Capsicomb	Mr. Young
Mr. Bartholomew Lane	Mr. Moore
George Lane	Mr. Floyd
John	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Capsicomb	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Lump	Mrs. Reeves
Mary Capsicomb	Miss Pyne

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, seventh night of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, eighth night of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
To conclude each evening with
THE IRISH POST.
Performance will terminate at 10½ o'clock. Box-book open in advance.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PLAY,
consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be the next novelty produced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS,
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, will be performed the beautiful drama of
THE OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
Pronounced the most beautiful picture of
SOUTHERN SCENERY AND SOUTHERN HOMES
ever presented on the stage.

Salem Scudder (a Yankee Overseer)	Mr. Jefferson
Wah-no-tee (a Lepan Indian)	Mr. Pearson
Jacob McCloskey	Mr. Bangs
Pete (an old Slave)	Mr. J. Jamison
Paul (a Yellow Boy)	Miss Burke
Ratts (Mate of the *Magnolia*)	Mr. Harrison
Sunnyside (a Planter)	Mr. George Holland
George Peyton	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Peyton	Mrs. Blake
Dora Sunnyside	Mrs. Stodart
Zoe (the Octoroon)	Mrs. J. H. Allen

Doors open at 6½. Commence 7½.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Engagement of
MASTER CARLO FERRATI,
MASTER CARLO FERRATI,
Only 10 years of age, Only 10 years of age,
Only 10 years of age, Only 10 years of age,
Who will make, in full view of the spectators, a
DARING ASCENT ON A TIGHT ROPE!
DARING ASCENT ON A TIGHT ROPE!
FROM THE
STAGE TO THE GIDDY HEIGHT
STAGE TO THE GIDDY HEIGHT
of the roof of the Lecture Room. This extraordinary feat can be witnessed without the least apprehension, as the self-possession and grace of this intrepid young artiste are equally astonishing.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, CARLO FERRATI'S Terrific Feat; after which, the beautiful Comedy of ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD; followed by, THE CAMP AT CHALONS; or, THE RIVAL PAGES. Afternoon at 3—The DARING TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION of Carlo Ferrati, after which, the Drama of LA TOUR DE NESLE. Wax Figure of Ossawattomie Brown, two Spears from Harper's Ferry; Link of the shackles that were cut by Coppic and Cook. Autograph letter from John Brown, a living marbled Seal, two Kangaroos. Can all be seen together with the 500,000 curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9 and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
In consequence of the unlimited patronage bestowed upon the highly amusing comedy,
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860,
AND THE JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
which have been witnessed by over 8,000 of the most enthusiastic and highly delighted auditors during the past week, they will be continued until further notice.
GEO. CHRISTY, the prince of Ethiopian delineators, in his great original character of PETER DAY.
Master EUGENE, the wonder, in his original character of LUCINDA DAY.
Mr. EDWARDS, the only person in this City who dances the Essence of Old Virginny.
Messrs. Campbell, Griffin, Herman and Reeves, the best vocal quartette in the Minstrel profession, in new songs, choruses, &c.
The great skating-match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of PETER DAY will be exhibited every evening. For full particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. ALLEN.......Sole Lessee and Proprietor
T. W. MEIGHAN.......Acting Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1860,
To commence with
THE DEBUTANTE.
After which, GRAND CAVATINA, by Mr. Walter Balyca.
To be followed by THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
To conclude with MAGIC TOYS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9,
The performances will commence with
THE LORD OF THE ISLES.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Concluding with
THE IRISH TIGER.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN,
EVERY EVENING at 7½, EXCEPT SATURDAY.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 9—"THERE'S A SILVER LINING TO EVERY CLOUD," "SOMNAMBULIST," Senor OLIVEIRA; "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."
Places secured at Music Stores and Ticket Office.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
At PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
Seven Lions and Lionesses, four Tigers, four Leopards.
GRAND AQUARIA, CHINESE MUSK DEERS, &c.
The only Menagerie in America.
Trick Pony, Pony and Monkey, Maltese Jack, Great War Elephant Hannibal, Prof. Langworthy's Trained Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
A liberal reduction made to schools.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
Box, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Children, half price.
AYMAR'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
THE BEST TROUPE IN THE COUNTRY.
A GREAT VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT.
The SHERWOOD FAMILY. The AYMAR TROUPE.
The CONRAD BROTHERS. TONY PASTOR as the Clown.
THURSDAY, TONY PASTOR'S BENEFIT.
Performance WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

WAUGH'S PANORAMA OF ITALY,
CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MADISON-STREET.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE on SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
Open every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

THE RAILROADS.

Legislative Restrictions on our New-York Railways, Viewed in Relation to outside Competition.

[CONTINUED.]

To the Citizens of the City and State of New-York:

Here let us contemplate the bearings of this outside competition on the City of New-York. Hitherto, that City has been the chief factor both of our foreign and internal trade. For a long time she monopolized the only avenue of cheap transportation to and from the West. Before the completion of the Erie Canal, Philadelphia took the precedence. After the opening of the Canal a new impetus was given to the growth of New-York, and she became what she is. But now Philadelphia possesses facilities of communication with the interior in some respects superior to New-York. By the Pennsylvania Road, as previously shown, she is nearer than New-York is *viâ* the Central—

To Cleveland by	123 miles.
To Chicago by	136 miles.
To St. Louis by	161 miles.
To Columbus by	189 miles.
To Cincinnati by	189 miles.

By rail and water her relations with the interior commercial centres are no less favorable. Within thirty hours from the sounding of the signal whistle in her depôt, steamers on the Ohio River receive and bear away the goods of her merchants. It will be seen that the Pennsylvania Road can carry freight by rail from Philadelphia to Cincinnati at a rate *below* that from New-York by the New-York roads, which will equal the cost of transportation on 189 miles. So to Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, St. Louis, and other points according to their relative proximity. Who reap the benefits? Chiefly the Philadelphia merchants. To prevent this, and to maintain an equality for New-York City, the only course left for the New-York lines is to lose the transportation on the excess of distance. Now if, in *addition* to the loss of 189 miles of transportation to Cincinnati, the same to Columbus, 123 to Cleveland, 136 to Chicago, and 161 to St. Louis, you force our roads to adopt a still higher scale of rates, how is it possible for them to retain the business or preserve the ascendancy of New-York? Unless, therefore, they be left untrameled and free, New-York must submit to a serious diversion of her trade. Can that great heart of commerce continue its vigorous pulsations while the veins and arteries which lead to it are tapped and drained? Will not the entire Empire State participate in the loss? Her supremacy is essential even to the canals, but it cannot be secured so long as her merchants have to contend against lesser rates to Philadelphia. It may be said that she is not in danger because the Southern routes place her also much nearer to the West than she is by her own routes. Very well; in that case her commerce will pass over those routes instead of ours. They gain it; we lose it. But, should New-York transact her business with the Western centres *through* Philadelphia, then, too, she must lose on every shipment to or received from them, the cost of transportation over the 90 miles between the two cities. Besides, will it add to the prosperity of New-York to subject her to the necessity and humiliation of paying tribute to her great rival as the carrier of her commerce? Would she be likely to receive justice from a State whose legislation is adverse, and from a city whose interests are really and avowedly antagonistic to hers? to a city which aspires to supplant her as the commercial metropolis? a city whose continual policy is to wrest from her her importing and exporting, as well as her inland trade? Baltimore, the next great Southern rival of New-York, is 298 miles nearer to Cincinnati by rail, and possesses numerous advantages in competing to that point. We have shown that the policy of England in building her canals from Lake Erie to the St. Lawrence, and the Grand Trunk Railway from Detroit to Portland, aims a fatal blow at the commerce of New-York. Is it of no account that these thoroughfares transport freight from Liverpool to the Western cities at an average of $7 per ton *less* than the *cost from New-York to the same points?* Is it of no consequence to the citizens of New-York that Great Britain has opened the contest for a direct trade with the West by the active employment of seven monster steamers to run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland and her inland water routes at Quebec? When she offers to the farmers and merchants of the West a cheaper transportation to and from Liverpool than they have to and from the City of New-York, is it possible for the latter to retain her trade unless her own railways come to her rescue? New-York, therefore, the moment her own roads are compelled by legislative restrictions to relinquish their through traffic, has tremendous odds against her. Will our Legislature subject her to the unequal contest? Commerce is the life of cities, the soul of their prosperity. God forbid that ill-advised legislation should stifle that life in the Empire City of the Empire State.

We should not overlook the fact that railroads everywhere are developing an astonishing ability to move freight. Senator PROSSER, of Buffalo, one of the staunchest advocates of the "*Pro Rata* bill," and an old canal forwarder, expressed the opinion before the Utica Convention, that the railroads have the ability to transport freight at *lower rates than the Canal.* We quote from his speech on that occasion the following remarkable words:

"It is the ability of the railroads to work cheap which I fear. Not but that they have often taken property at less than cost; that is undoubtedly so; but they have the ability to do the work extremely low in warm weather. The calculation that so great a loss accrues to railroads on the transportation of flour, &c., is a mistake. Those who are conversant with this business, who come to different conclusions, do so because they take the whole number of tons carried, and estimate the cost of all through freight the same. This is wrong. The stock trade being only one way, is more expensive than that in which the cars are loaded both ways. Freight of the latter class in Summer can be carried very cheaply on a well-balanced rail. If we make the estimate correctly, we shall find that the cost comes down to prices startlingly low. Deduct from these prices the cost of the Winter amount, and we arrive, in my judgment, at an ability to move enormous quantities at a cost of not over $3, from Buffalo to New-York. Now, sir, I come to inquire if we have this ability in our public works? Have we got the ability to move property from Buffalo to New-York at the low rate of $3 per ton? *No, sir, we have not got it.*"

Assuming that gentleman's opinion to be correct, we desire to ask him a few simple questions. Have not the railroads out of the State—some of them having much shorter distances and cheaper fuel in their favor—the same ability to carry freight at low rates as those within the State? And if, by your legislation, you force high rates upon our railroads, pray tell us is there any earthly reason to doubt that our carrying trade will be transferred to these outside thoroughfares?

Those who advocate these legislative restrictions are not agreed as to the plan to be adopted. A large party insist on the enactment of the "Pro-Rata" freight bill of 1858. They allege, in support of this measure, that our railroads make exorbitant discriminations against the citizens of our own State; that the rates on *local* being much higher than they are on through freights, have the effect to depreciate the value of our farming lands, and to enhance the value of Western lands. Suppose they do charge higher on local than on through freights? What then? Will the remedy proposed relieve our farmers from Western competition? Were the Legislature to enact a prohibitory law—a law absolutely restraining our roads from carrying through freights, it would not change the relative positions of the farmers of the State of New-York with respect to those of the West, except to the still greater injury of the former. Western produce would still find the same cheap and rapid transit to the seaboard by other outlets. No law whatever, unless it were to bring within its scope the railways of the South and North, the Canadian canals, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Atlantic, could by any possibility benefit our farmers or relieve them from competition with the cheap lands of the West. Our relative conditions in this respect are fixed and governed by a "higher law" than any the Legislature can enact.

But what are the facts in regard to the alleged discriminations? The record will show that our people pay to our railroads less per ton, per mile, on rail transportation within their own State than the people of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan or Illinois pay their railroads for the same service. Our local tariffs will exhibit a favorable comparison with those of any State in the Union. Whenever this statement shall be contradicted by the leading advocates of restrictive measures, it will be time to furnish the data for a just comparison. For the present we shall move one step further, and affirm and prove that the railroads of the West have established as wide, if not wider, discriminations between their local and through tariffs. Take the following examples:

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

From Cincinnati to St. Louis, 342 miles, the local tariff is higher than the through—

By $4 80 per ton on first class.
By $5 40 per ton on second class.
By $6 00 per ton on third class.
By $4 80 per ton on fourth class.

This gives an average of $5 25 per ton more on local for the same number of miles.

From Cincinnati to Trenton, though the distance is 31 miles less, the average *local* is $5 75 per ton more than the *through* rate.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

From Cleveland to Columbus, 135 miles, the average *local* is $2 32 above the through rate.

From Cleveland to Delaware, 113 miles, the average *local* is $1 60 above the through rate.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

From Sandusky to Dayton, 154 miles, the *local* is $2 25 above the through rate.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

From Toledo to Chicago, 243 miles, the average *local* is $2 90 per ton above the through rate.

From Toledo to White Pigeon the average *local*, though the distance is 119 miles *shorter*, is $2 50 per ton above the through rate.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Detroit to Kalamazoo, 143 miles, the average *local* is $2 65 per ton above the through price on 283 miles.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Chicago to Mattoon, 172 miles, the *local* average is 55 cents per ton greater than the through to Cairo, 365 miles.

The Pennsylvania road, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Grand Trunk Railway, and other competitors discriminate far more against their *local* than our New-York roads do. We might multiply illustrations to any extent, showing similar results. Now, while like discriminations exist in the Western States, and while the farmers on the lines of those roads are subject to them in sending their produce to the central points where it is collected for shipment to the seaboard, how can it be shown that they possess in this respect any relative advantage? Do the Western farmers all live in Cincinnati, or Chicago, or Detroit? Then do not the discriminations to which they are subject fairly offset similar discriminations in the State of New-York? Carry out the principle of the *pro rata* scheme, and relieve the Western farmers also by applying it to their roads as well? Will that improve the condition of the farmers of New-York? Have they contemplated the retroactive consequences they will bring upon themselves by a practical application of this doctrine to the railroads of the Great West?

Nor is it a sufficient answer to our reasoning to say that the rates from the central points to the seaboard are disproportionately low. It proves too much. For the Erie canal holds the same relation that our railroads do to those central points. Canal forwarders enjoy precisely the same advantages on the Lakes, and form the same alliances with the canals and railroads leading westward from the Lakes. In 1858 they had better contracts with the two Michigan roads than the New-York Central had. Hence, if the low through rates on our railroads damage our farmers, much more are they injured by the canals. Besides, the canal forwarders have always adopted large discriminations against local and in favor of through freights. They carry from Buffalo to New-York cheaper than from Brockport or Medina, and from New-York to Buffalo cheaper than from New-York to Utica. Every locality on the line pays as large differences to the canal forwarders as are paid to the railroads. If, therefore, the argument be sound that the low through rates depreciate the value of our farming property, all of *three-fourths* of the depreciation must be attributed to the canals; for, according to a statement of Canal Commissioner RUGGLES, they carry more than three-fourths of the total tonnage! Will the advocates of the *pro rata* measure apply its provisions likewise to the transportation companies on the canals? Why not? Unless they do so, how are our farmers to be relieved from the alleged oppressive inequality? What do they gain? We need go no further for the causes which operate to the disadvantage of our farmers than the cheapness, easiness of culture and superior fertility of the Western lands.

The process of equalization is at work, and no legislation under Heaven can arrest it, least of all the *pro rata* scheme. At the several *so-called* "Canal Conventions" held within the past year, a mass of statistics was presented to show that the New-York and Erie and Central Roads had made ruinous discriminations against our own people, and in favor of the farmers of the West. To those who are familiar with the railroad freighting business the absurdity of these statistics will be at once apparent. To those who are not familiar with the details of such matters we would say that the pretended facts are not correctly given, and also that two radical *fallacies* underlie them all. First—Instead of comparing the *actual proportions* on through freights *received* by our roads with their local tariffs, these skillful reasoners take the *entire through rates* to the West, and compare them with the local. Whereas most of the alleged discriminations were caused, not by *our roads*, but by other connecting lines. Its second fallacy is seen in the fact that the through rates by rail *and water* are compared with our local *all-rail* rates, as if both rates were *all rail.* The two fallacies here exposed are fatal to the correctness of their assumed premises, and equally so to their conclusions. No comparison can be just or trustworthy which rests on bases so glaringly fallacious.

It is simply idle to suppose that our railways would voluntarily adopt the present rates were it possible to obtain higher. Self-interest precludes the idea. They are forced to submit or abandon the business. The obvious design of the "*pro-rata*" scheme is to place the roads in a position where, in order to preserve their local prices, they will be forced to adopt a proportionate scale on through freights. Its projectors hope by this course to transfer the through business to the canals. They know perfectly well that with the new scale of high rates the roads cannot possibly retain it.

We agree with them that the effect would inevitably be to deprive our roads of the business. But then comes the question, and a question, too, of momentous significance to the people of the State of New-York, where and to what channels of transport will it be transferred? To the New-York canals? or to rival thoroughfares outside of the State? To the latter beyond the possibility of doubt. Has it ever occurred to the advocates of the proposed law that all perishable articles, all the lighter and more costly goods, which require rapidity of transit, and which constitute what are denominated first and second class, and also the entire live-stock trade, never seek the canals? The live-stock trade and the trade in dressed hogs pay to the New-York roads over $2,000,000 per annum. Competing roads desire all these classes of freight, and it is simply a question whether they shall have them or no. While the canals will not gain them our roads will lose them. Other roads will transfer this traffic to themselves, other cities will reap the profits, and the people of other States will receive the contingent disbursements pertaining to the process of transportation.

His Excellency Gov. MORGAN, with a significant silence, ignores the *pro-rata* scheme in his recent Message, but indorses and recommends the policy of imposing tolls.

We have watched the Governor's course too closely to question his patriotism, or to doubt for an instant the purity of his intentions; but, with all due respect, we express the belief that, should this hazardous experiment be tried, it will bring upon our noble State a series of calamities from which neither he nor we will ever live to witness a recovery. Commerce, like persons, will bear burdens which it cannot shirk, but at no period of the world's history has it ever voluntarily submitted itself to any burden whatever. It is the only thing in America which really knows no North, no South, no East, and no West. It goes where it finds the cheapest pathways, without regard to latitudes and longitudes or the boundaries of States. Toll-gates are institutions from which it instinctively recoils, and it will never patronize where it is possible to elude them. Does the existing situation of our carrying trade warrant the erection of these gates across the railways of the State of New-York? Will they invite outside commerce? Will they preserve our internal commerce?

Our respected Auditor of the Canal Department, in his Annual Report for 1858, argues that "the imposition of canal rates of toll on the New-York lines would not cause any diversion of trade from our own lines of railroads, or from our own commercial metropolis." To support his position he gives the following as the comparative rates of transportation from three of the seaboard cities to the West in 1858:

COST PER TON FROM

Baltimore to Chicago	$23 07
Philadelphia to Chicago	20 16
New-York to Chicago, by New-York and Erie Railroad	13 38
New-York to Chicago, by New-York Central Railroad	10 82
New-York to Chicago, by Canals, &c.	7 12

Because the costs per ton, as he alleges, were higher in 1858 from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Chicago, than he says they were from New-York, he argues that the imposition of tolls will not divert our trade.

Mr. BENTON is extremely unfortunate in his statement of facts. Take the first item above as an example. We have in our possession, and can show to Mr. BENTON, one of the original handbills of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which were generally posted about New-York in August, 1858, wherein they solicited freight from *New York* to Chicago by steamer and railroad, and offered to carry, first class, $10 per ton; second class, $8 per ton. Here, then, the fact turns out to be that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company actually took freight from New-York to Chicago at an average of more than $1 per ton *less* than the price Mr. BENTON gives as the rate on the New-York Central, and at $14 per ton *less* than the rate given by him from Baltimore to Chicago! Had Mr. BENTON taken the trouble, he could easily have ascertained that it has been and still is the *settled* policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to make much *lower* rates from Baltimore to common points of the West than from New-York. By the terms of the notorious St. Nicholas Compact, the comparative rates were, by all rail:

FROM BALTIMORE TO

Cincinnati	30	25	17	15	15	Less than from N. York.
Columbus	30	25	20	15	15	
Cleveland	5	0	5	5	5	
Indianapolis	30	25	20	15	15	
Chicago	20	15	10	10	10	
St. Louis	30	25	20	15	15	

A similar scale existed in favor of Baltimore by rail and water. So with the Pennsylvania road. The New-York merchants were alarmed by these low rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and appealed by earnest memorials to the Presidents of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Companies to afford them relief. What relief could they afford? There was but one remedy, and that was to meet their antagonists by a corresponding reduction. It became with our roads a matter of necessity. They had to abandon the merchants of our great City to the mercy of their opponents, to a continued drain upon their trade, and suffer an equal loss to their own traffic and that of the State, or else equalize the cost of transportation by placing New-York on a par with her rivals. This state of affairs still exists, and must exist. The operations of the Grand Trunk Railway, which the Auditor does *not* notice in his report, adds immensely to the antagonism brought to bear against our New-York roads, and against our commercial metropolis. Mr. BENTON has been led into similar errors respecting the rates from Philadelphia. Yet it is from such fallacious statistics the advocates of restrictive measures deduce the conclusion that, if enacted, they would not operate injuriously upon our general trade.

But why did not Mr. BENTON allude to the practical workings of this measure on our internal traffic? He does not explain to us how he expects property will go from Elmira to New-York over the New-York and Erie, and pay tolls on 273 miles of railway, while it can reach Philadelphia, which is only two miles further, and Baltimore, which is 21 miles nearer, and pay *no tolls* at all. He does not allude to the fact that produce from Suspension Bridge to Philadelphia, *viâ* the Williamsport and Elmira road, would pay tolls on 171 miles in the State of New-York; whereas, if it took our own roads from Buffalo, it would pay on 300 miles; nor does he tell us whether it would naturally choose the more costly or less costly route. He does not inform the people that, from Buffalo to Philadelphia, *viâ* the Williamsport and Elmira road, it would save over 150 miles of tolls, which it would be compelled to pay if it were to take our own roads. Indeed, every town in the southern tier of counties, most of the towns in the central counties, and all of the northern towns and counties, will find it to their interests, in order to save tolls, to ship to rival seaboard cities rather than to New-York, whenever the markets are equal, and even when they ship to New-York, they will take the outside routes that intersect the southern part of the State.

For similar reasons a large portion of Western produce would avoid Buffalo and Rochester, and strike the State at Oswego or Cape Vincent, and shipments from New-York to the West would turn off at the same points. We believe that practical experience will demonstrate that the effect of tolling our roads will be to materially *diminish* the traffic of the State, both in local and through freights. Were it not for the *permanent loss* which must result to the trade of the City and State, we would not say a word against a trial of this experiment. We know that the clamor for repeal, within twelve months, would be a thousand fold more loud and potent than that which now calls for restriction. But we also know that when trade once passes under the control of rival interests, rival localities, and rival associations, all act upon it like so many magnets, and it can not again be recovered except at a vast sacrifice and at a vast expense.

One of the last acts of that quiet, unassuming, noble man, the late ISAAC NEWTON—a man who was thoroughly conversant with these matters, was to appear before a Committee of the Senate, and utter his solemn protest against this ruinous policy.

More than eighteen hundred years ago, He who comprehended the blindness of mankind proclaimed that though one were to rise from the dead and bear witness to the truth, yet it would not be believed. It may be so in the case before us; but, nevertheless, that voice from the dead shall be heard, and its eloquent warnings be repeated, though they may not be heeded. Said Mr. NEWTON, "I affirm that instead of the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads taking business from, they give business to the canals, by keeping the traffic of the West in this channel, by opening and cheapening the modes of transportation between the Lakes and the City of New-York. * * * * * * But, Mr. Chairman, I feel an interest in this subject beyond dollars and cents. If you impose these tolls one of two things must take place. The railroads must either, in order to retain the trade, carry freight at prices that will ruin them, or charging a price that will enable them to live, the property will seek other routes. Every hoof, horn and bushel must go by other routes if tolls are imposed upon the goods of this State. By so doing, you may get a few dollars out of commerce, but the effects—the throwing of trade out of the State—will not be arrested in years. Your people will be impoverished and your treasury without funds. The world is not asleep. The railroads we have now are but a moiety of the railroads we will have in a few years. The object is to keep the control of the commerce until the great work, in which we all have so just a pride—the canals—are finished."

If the people of the City and State of New-York could appreciate *all* the facts and considerations which bear upon this great issue, we would not fear the result. They would see, what must be evident to every reflecting mind, that this is not a question between our canals and railroads, but between all the thoroughfares of our State, and those of other States. With the watchwords, "*Freedom to our railroads and an enlarged canal,*" and the adoption of a corresponding policy, we may still retain our position as the *Empire State*, and our City will continue to be the Empire City. Herein is our only hope and our only safety. NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1860.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISCHARGED CLERKS AND THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—A meeting of the clerks recently discharged from the establishment of Mr. A. T. STEWART, was advertised to be held on Saturday evening in the basement of the Church No. 130 Stanton-street. The Trustees of the Church, however, withdrew their consent for the use of the room, fearing that they would be considered as indorsing resolutions censuring Mr. STEWART, which they supposed would be passed. In consequence of this action the contemplated meeting was not held. The clerks discharged were mainly from the retail department, and state that they have no reason to believe that their dismissal was owing to the falling off of the Southern trade. The difficulty which one of the clerks had with Mr. STEWART, resulting in the latter being struck by the clerk, originated in the refusal of the employer to give a certificate to the fact that the clerk had been in his employ six years. The assailant was arrested and confined in the Tombs over night, but was liberated in the morning. From what could be gathered from the clerks present at the place of the proposed meeting, there was no intention of censuring Mr. STEWART. It was simply proposed to form a mutual protective and benefit association similar to those already in existence among the trades.

SALE OF BLOOD HORSES.—At noon on Saturday, Messrs. CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, by order of the Sheriff, sold at TATTERSALL'S the well-known stallions *Erl King, Favorito, Solyman*, and *Prince*—all represented as full blooded horses. *Prince* was said to have been bred by the King of Sweden; *Favorito*, by the King of Sardinia, and *Solyman* and *Erl King*, by the King of Prussia. *Favorito*, a dapple-grey, 15 hands 3 inches high, and six years old, was sold first. The attendance was not large, and the bidding was not as brisk as had been anticipated. *Favorito* was started at $200, and knocked down to JAMES BEVINS for $300. *Solyman*, dark grey, 15 hands high and seven years old, was started at $200, and sold to JAMES BEVINS for $700. *Erl King*, a light gray, 15 hands 3 inches high and six years old, was started at $300, and sold for $350 to JOHN EMELY. *Prince*, a bay, 15 hands 2 inches high, was started at $200, and sold to DAVID BIGNALL for $500. It was expected that all the horses, and particularly the last-named, would have brought much higher prices. *Favorito* was presented by the King of Sardinia to Miss ELLA, the celebrated American equestrienne.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—This popular entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music on tomorrow evening, Jan. 10. We are informed that the Committee intend to exceed all previous efforts on this occasion, and make it beyond a doubt the ball of the season. A new floor, prepared at a cost of $1,500, will be used for the first time, and the introduction of a large number of mirrors in the rear of the building will give a most brilliant effect to the decorations, besides being an entirely original feature. Hundreds of singing birds will be distributed through the house, and the display of flags, banners, &c., in connection with DODWORTH'S one hundred musicians, will make up a scene of rare novelty and beauty.

BIDS FOR CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—There were found to be thirty-four different bidders for the new issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, amounting to $416,600, when the bids were opened at the Comptroller's Office on Saturday. The sums named ranged between $800 and $250,000. JAMES G. KING'S SONS made the largest bid at the rate of $100 50-100 for $250,000. The average rate at which the whole will be taken is $100 75-100. Last December an issue of this stock was taken partly at par, and the balance at a very much lower rate than that at which this has been taken.

QUICK DISPATCH.—The new steamship *Yorktown*, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company's line, Commodore PARRISH, arrived this morning, after a rapid run, from Norfolk. She left here last Wednesday, discharged and loaded a full cargo at Norfolk, and returned within fifty-four hours. She will leave this afternoon, in place of the steamship *Jamestown.*

AFFAIRS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—Saturday morning about 6 o'clock the barge *Iowa*, loaded with flour, was cut through by the ice at Manhattanville, and sank with her cargo. She is valued at $8,000, and is owned by parties in this City. The steamboat *New-Haven* with two barges in tow, has succeeded in forcing her way through the ice as far as Dobbs' Ferry, so that the channel is now open to that point.

LECTURE OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—The next lecture of the course, instituted by the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, will be delivered by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, this evening. The subject is not announced, but the lecturer, it is understood, has not handled it heretofore.

Fires.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.

The patent-shears factory of J. H. ROOME, situated in the lower part of No. 736 Houston-street, caught fire on Saturday morning shortly after 2 o'clock. The fire-bells sounded an alarm for the Third District, and the firemen responded to the call with their usual alacrity, but experienced great difficulty in getting streams on the flames, as the hydrants in the vicinity were all frozen up. In the meantime the flames gained considerable headway, and Mr. ROOME'S stock was damaged to the amount of $2,000; insured for half the amount in St. Mark's Insurance Company. The flames extended into the upper portion of the building occupied by C. H. BLACKHURST, staircase builder, and D. J. VAN WINKLE, piano-forte manufacturer. They sustained a loss of about $500 each, part of which is insured. The building owned by Messrs. A. & S. BUSSELL was damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

CULPABLE NEGLECT AT THE JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.

An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of an unknown man, who was found dead the same morning in a cell of the Jefferson Market prison. From the evidence it appears that deceased was found by a Policeman on Friday afternoon, sitting on a doorstep in Wooster-street. He was in a state of stupor; but whether it was caused by intemperance or disease was not known. Justice KELLY, before whom the man was taken, committed him, however, on a charge of drunkenness. At this time the man was so exhausted and helpless, from exposure to the cold, that he had to be placed before the fire. Becoming partially restored to consciousness, a blanket was thrown around him and he was removed to a cell, but no physician was called to attend him. The keeper of the prison testifies that at midnight, when he went his rounds, the deceased was asleep; but in the morning when he called to learn his name, he discovered that he was dead, and found his face was partially eaten away by rats. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and testified that most of the face, the nose, and both eye-balls had been eaten by the vermin. The heart and kidneys were much diseased. A verdict was returned that disease of the kidneys had caused the man's death, and attached to it was a recommendation to the Board of Ten Governors to adopt immediate measures for clearing the prison of rats, and also to provide sick prisoners with prompt medical attendance.

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY.

MICHAEL BAUER, a machinist, was admitted to the New-York Hospital on the 20th ult., suffering from a compound comminuted fracture of the right arm and forearm, caused by his having been caught by the machinery in the establishment where he was engaged. Amputation was performed the same evening, and it was believed for a time that he would recover; but inflammation supervened, and death ensued on Friday evening. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. Deceased was 21 years of age, and he worked in a machine-shop in Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A notification was yesterday received at the Coroner's office that Mr. CHURCH, residing at the corner of Jane and Washington-streets, had died, as was supposed, in consequence of the effects of a beating received on New-Year's day, at the hands of some unknown persons. The police, as yet, have not found evidence strong enough to warrant the apprehension of the parties suspected of having caused Mr. CHURCH'S death. Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the case to-day.

FATAL RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT.

THOMAS CLARE, the man who was stabbed in the thigh and abdomen by JOHN HOWE, in an encounter which occurred between them at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been removed. HOWE is in custody. Deceased was a married man, but he was of dissolute habits, and has been homeless for some time past.

BURNED TO DEATH.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. PHILOPENA DOATSEY, a German lady, residing at No. 117 Eighth-avenue, was so severely burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she attempted to fill when lighted, that she died yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

Police Reports.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.

On Saturday evening, Lawrence Ten Eyck, a sea-faring man, went to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and desired to be taken into custody, stating that he caused the death of James Quinn, who was found on the 26th of last November, in a dying condition, in the cabin of the schooner *John M. Clayton*, at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, E. R. It will be remembered that Quinn had been engaged to watch the vessel, and after having spent the evening in carousing, went on board. The next morning he was found by Capt. Jayne, the commander of the schooner, nearly dead from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the abdomen. He repeatedly asserted that one Thomas Downing, a man of bad reputation, had come on board, and demanded the captain's double-barreled gun. Having refused to deliver the weapon, Downing seized it, deliberately shot him, and fled. Downing was afterwards apprehended, and at an inquest held upon the body of Quinn, a number of witnesses testified that at the time he was alleged to have been on board the schooner, he was in their company at a ball. Notwithstanding their testimony, Downing was charged by the jury with having caused the death of Quinn, and is now in the Tombs awaiting a trial. From Ten Eyck's story, it is more than probable that Downing is innocent of the crime of which he is accused. He says: "On the night of the 26th of November, I went on board the schooner *John M. Clayton*, and found Quinn making a fire in the cabin; he asked me what I wanted; I replied 'Nothing,' and soon after I laid down and went to sleep; I had not lain more than half an hour, when I was awakened by Quinn, who told me to go ashore, and he threatened to shoot me if I did not; he had a gun in his hand at the time, and fearing that he would shoot me, I took hold of the weapon; a scuffle ensued, in which the gun went off accidentally; the charge entered Quinn's abdomen and he fell to the floor; I then went on shore and went home to bed; the occurrence has so operated upon my mind that I determined to give myself up." Ten Eyck has repeated this story on several occasions, when he has been intoxicated, to Capt. Jayne and to others, and the Police were in search of him when he surrendered himself. He was detained at the station-house for the night, and in the morning was taken before Justice Quackenbush, by whom he was committed for further examination.

A FAMILY FEUD.

Oscar Carsh, a young German gilder, was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, on Saturday, to answer a charge of having broken open the letters of Mr. Kaymel, his employer. Carsh indignantly denied the charge, and said it was preferred through malice, because he had married the complainant's step-daughter in opposition to his wishes. The lady alluded to, who was in Court, and who is of very comely appearance, only arrived in this country from Germany three weeks since. She rebelled against the restraint which her step-father sought to impose upon her, and related her griefs to Carsh, who extended her a sympathy, which soon ripened into love that was promptly reciprocated. Mr. Kameyl perceived the turn which the matter was taking, and immediately discharged young Carsh from his gilder's shop, and placed additional restraint upon his daughter. The lovers kept up communication with one another, and finally planned an elopement. On Friday the damsel escaped from her father's house, and an obliging minister in Houston-street soon made the twain one. CARSH alleges that the irritation which Mr. Kameyl felt in consequence of this transaction caused him to bring this complaint against him for opening sealed letters. He asserts that while employed by the complainant he was authorized to open the letters in question. Upon this statement the magistrate dismissed the complaint. The troubles of the young couple did not end here, however. After leaving the Court, Carsh went to Mr. Kameyl's house, and demanded his wife's clothes. Kameyl refused to give them. A quarrel, which required the intervention of the police, resulted, and the young husband was again sent to Court, to answer a complaint of assault and battery preferred by his irrepressible father-in-law. The magistrate, however, refused to entertain the charge, saying the power of the Court should not be used to gratify the malice of the prosecutor.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

The store of Messrs. LAURENT & LIDON, No. 59 Walker-street, was found open yesterday morning by Officers COLE and PARET, of the Fifth Precinct. As the policemen were about to enter, two men rushed by them and sought to escape. One of the fugitives was secured by Officer COLE, while the other was pursued by Officer PARET. After a brief chase, in which PARET was joined by another policeman, the burglar was overtaken and arrested. The prisoners gave their names as FRANCIS MART and FREDERICK BISHOP. It was subsequently ascertained that the same men had broken into the store of HENRY N. FESTEE, No. 59 White-street, on the same evening, where they had secured some money and a few bottles of wine, which were found in their possession when they were arrested. Justice CONNOLLY committed them both to answer.

A DISHONEST PORTER.

Stephen H. Hall, a young married man residing at No. 371 Tenth-street, has been employed for the last two months as porter in the store of Messrs. Sheppard & Co., booksellers, at No. 397 Broadway. During that time a large number of valuable books have been stolen from the store. Finally Hall was suspected of being the thief, and on Saturday he was arrested by Detectives Roach and Poole, to whom he made disclosures which led to the recovery of nearly the whole of the stolen books, which are valued at $300. Most of them had been sold by the accused at a bookstore in Nassau-street, far below their market value, and the remainder were found in his own apartments, or in the houses of friends to whom he had presented them. He is held for examination.

WORTHLESS BANK BILLS.

William Flaherty, a respectable-looking old man, was apprehended on Saturday evening by Officer Dupuy, of the Twentieth Precinct, for attempting to pass a bill on a broken bank, at a store in the Eighth-avenue. He had already offered the bill at two other stores and had been informed of its worthlessness, but persisted in his efforts to pass it. Upon searching him, over $70 in bills of a similar character were found. He was committed for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

COUNTERFEITERS.

James Johnson was arrested on Saturday evening, for attempting to pass a counterfeit half-dollar at a thead-and-needle store in Second-avenue. Justice KELLY temporarily committed the prisoner.... William Johnson and Sydney Bartholomew were also taken into custody by Officer Rowland, of the First Precinct, for having passed a two-dollar bill purporting to be on the Freehold Bank, N. J., to Edward Hughes, a storekeeper in Washington-street. Both were held for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

BOLD BURGLARY.

After much watching, Officer Carrol, of Jersey City, detected two burglars in the act of plundering the cabin of the steamboat *Ellen S. Terry*, the door of which they had broken open with a jimmy. They found $300, which they were about escaping with to this City, when they were arrested. Recorder BEDFORD committed them, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Affairs in the Harbor.

A DENSE FOG—MOVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN AND SOUTHERN STEAMERS—ACCIDENT TO THE COLUMBIA.

A dense fog—the usual concomitant of a January thaw—prevailed yesterday from daylight until near noon, rendering navigation on the rivers very difficult. The ferry-boats made their accustomed trips, though at a reduced speed and with great circumspection, to prevent collisions. A 1 o'clock the sun came out brightly, dissipating the mist, and rendering the remainder of the day almost Summer-like.

The steamship *Arago* sailed at noon on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 71 passengers and $51,000 in specie. The *Glasgow* also left at the same hour for Glasgow, with 43 passengers, 40 of whom were in the steerage.

The steamship *Yorktown*, Capt. PARRISH, left this port on Wednesday last, discharged and took in a full cargo at Norfolk, and returned here again within 44 hours. She left on Saturday in place of the *Jamestown.*

In consequence of a collision on Saturday afternoon, the steamer *Columbia* was obliged to return to her wharf for repairs. The *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, will commence receiving freight this morning, and will leave for Charleston at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON gave notice to passengers holding tickets for the *Nashville* on Wednesday to have them altered.

The *Plymouth Rock* was taken upon the balance dock on Saturday for some slight repairs. The *Commonwealth* takes her place on the Stonington line in connection with the *Commodore*, until the *Plymouth Rock* has been overhauled and repainted.

The Division-street Disaster.

The following donations have been received for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Division-street:

Already acknowledged	$108 50
Cash	5 00
Cash	1 00
S. R.	4 00
Island	1 00
Total	$119 50

Daniel Ball, Esq., a banker at Grand Rapids, Mich., has bought the controlling interest in the Peninsula Bank ($157,000) at Detroit. It is estimated by his neighbors that he is worth from three to five hundred thousand dollars, and it is said that about fourteen years since, his stock in trade amounted to a jack-knife, a clay pipe and a plug of tobacco, at the time he entered the Grand River Valley in Michigan, where he superintended a gang of hands in opening up the plaster beds at Grand Rapids, leading off with the spade himself.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION OF A PERCUSSION-CAP FACTORY—ONE MAN KILLED.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday morning last, the percussion-cap factory in Carroll, near First-street, Gowanus, owned by Dr. ISAAC GOLDWORTH, exploded, killing instantly a young man named CHARLES HALLENBROCK, the only person on the premises at the time. A part of this same place was blown up a few weeks ago. There was one life lost at that time. Coroner HORTON will investigate the case to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A false alarm was given at Greenpoint, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, which called out the entire Fire Department. While Engine Company No. 11 was going to the district in which the alarm was given, a man named WM. SMITH was run over by the machine and instantly killed. His remains were taken to the Seventh Precinct Station, and from there to the late residence of the deceased, on Colyer-street.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An attempt was made on Saturday night to pass in this city counterfeit $2 bills on the Freehold Banking Company, New-Jersey, and altered bills on the Albany Exchange Bank. The Police gave early notice to traders of the attempt and but little of the bogus money was got rid off. Several arrests were made by the Police.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 119 deaths in this city, classified as follows: Men, 22; women, 19; boys, 31; girls, 47; adults, 41; children, 78; males, 53; females, 66. There were 16 deaths by consumption; 12 each by conulsions (infantile) and inflammation of the lungs, and 13 by scarlet fever.

PROPOSED DINNER TO EX-JUDGE STRONG.—At a meeting of members of the Kings County Bar, held on Saturday, Thursday, the 12th inst., was fixed upon as the time for the proposed dinner to Ex-Judge STRONG, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Exempt Firemen's Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year. *President*—JOHN C. ROACH; *Vice-President*—C. B. TIMPSON; *Recording Secretary*—JOHN B. PITT; *Financial Secretary*—WM. E. SPRAGUE; *Treasurer*—ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

SENTENCE OF A PICKPOCKET.—WM. CROSS was convicted, on Saturday, before Justice RYDER, of picking the pocket of JOHN BATTEN, while the latter was asleep in a house on Flushing-avenue, and was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

ACCIDENT.—A woman, named BRIDGET MARTIN, was seriously injured at the corner of Steuben-street and DeKalb-avenue Saturday, by falling on the ice. She was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

The Exaggerated Statistics.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am happy to be able to inform you that the American gentleman who made the extraordinary statements in Dublin, noticed in the TIMES, is not an American by birth, but an Irishman, who was working here in this City a few years since as a journeyman tailor. After that he was employed as a colporteur for one of our City Missions, which resulted finally in his present position. I knew him personally while here. His name is JOHN COOKE. I was as much surprised as yourself at the very exaggerated statements he made. Yours, &c., W. P. C.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, viâ St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, viâ Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland viâ St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

An Havana mail for the *Cahawba* will be made up on Thursday, Jan. 12, closing at 11½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Canada	Jan. 11	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. 21	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
John Bell	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Europa	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Boston
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Allen and lady, Mr. Cook and lady, Mr. Brown and lady, Lord Jr., Townsend, Kidd. Marsh, Mrs. Teefer, Capt. Kidd, Capt. Allen, Mr. Siliceo, lady and son; Mrs. Frazer and daughter, Messrs. Lord, McLean, Blanc, Taylor, Frazer, Hothigh, Saxton, Partridge, Stirrat, Halles, Hodson, Capt. Bontelle, Mr. Koppisch, Lieut. Smith, Mr. Brooks, Harot, Mahon, Loneward, Manger, McDonald, Kuller, Jewis, Black, Sisley, Hiron, Renter, Capt. Bravo, Mr. Franklin, Capt. Boiton, Ensign Carey, Mr. Hart, Whitfield, Drew, Marcusi, Hotop, Pratt, Bartholomew, Grinnell, Dr. Garden, Mr. Jova, Mr. Meyerheim, Gen. Commonfort, Mr. Arriaja, Schlessinger, Ellon, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Nisbet, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Baities, lady and child; Mr. Harrington, Mrs. Proctor and infant, Gen. Novarro and son, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Tobias, Mr. Leake and lady, Mr. Johnston. Total, 79.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mr. W. Fielding, J. P. Webster, M. Gavarret, Capt. W. A. G. Williams, R. S. Hambridge, Alex. Hackett, George Lester, Jno. Heard, John Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Style and child, R. H. Phipps, M. Coquarelle and wife, J. A. Jones, Robert Jones, George Williams, Capt. and Miss Cushing, Mr. Semple, Thomas Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Peter Standberg and wife, and 61 in the steerage.

In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool—Mr. S. Tompkinson, S. Allen, Mr. Gordon, S. Smith.

In bark F. Deming from Para—Messrs. F. Biard, E. Estavard, V. Murieta, J. Perez and son, E. Feils.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre.—Mr. H. Stern, A. Du Pasquier, Mrs. L. Modtheau, Mr. Louis McLane, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bunker, New-York; Mr. A. K. P. Cooper, Mr. J. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Col. G. W. W. Lay, U. S. A.; Mrs. C. M. Boding, Miss Tintelin, Miss Dam, Mr. and Mrs. Vilvert and 4 children, Miss Rosaly Vilvert, E. Haachaus, Miss Benedick and servant, Gervase Wheeler, Mrs. Jeankert and child, Jules Gosselin, B. Gallant, J. Oartet, Louis Roch, L. F. Geneux, Mrs. R. Beatty, Mrs. J. C. Beatty, Mr. G. R. Beatty, V. Antoine, J. M. Carvalho, Brazil; Mr. Melhardo and son, Honduras; Mr. Gilkinson, J. G. Vapas, Poughkeepsie; H. Geneux, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. D'Elpeuse, C. Martin, D. Wolf, J. Certli, M. Kaufman, Louisville; Camille de Polignad J. Rachmaninoff, bearer of dispatches to Russia; F. W. Guiteau, Isaac C. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. Howe, A. Blum, L. Roch, Henry Drescher, L. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cornell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beaux and 4 children, Mrs. Williams, C. Schneider—total. 71. Specie, $51,100.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—George Ramsay, Mr. Rigley, Joseph Brown, and 40 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 50 | Moon sets.... 6 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 12 | Gov. Island. 9 01 | Hell Gate....10 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Watson, Norfolk, H. B. Cromwell; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Atlantic, Williams, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Rhine, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks L. Eaton, Sawyer, Galveston, W. A. Sellers; Acme, McConnell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Windward, Emerson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs A. Horta, Orcutt, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; H. C. Brooks, Sherrill, Rio Grande, Miller & Houghton; Scotland, Francis, Barbados, ——; Panola, Wass, Sagua la Grande, Peck & Church; Allston, Carlson, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. J. Merrill, Park, Mobile, Sturges & Clearman; Burrows, Clark, Charleston, ——; Lady Adams, Davis, Newport, master; Arabella, (Br.,) Way, Newport, Wales, G. F. Bulley; Manhassett, Blake, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; Job, Stetson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. L. Powell; Alma, Snellgrove, Kingston, Ja., Brett, Son & Co.; J. L. Bowman, Woolster, Mayaguez, J. V. Ouatavia & Co.; H. E. Bell, Pettengell, Arroyo, Miller & Houghton; Telegraph, (Br.,) McNab, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; E. L. Potter, Potter, Key West, ——; L. Mulford, Doyle, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Le Roy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk 19½ hours, with mdse. to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Charles Williams, Pendleton, Alicante 45 ds., with wine, nuts, &c., to master. Has experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark F. Deming, Higgins, Para Dec. 8, with hides, nuts, &c., to E. L. Corning. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Bark Fanny Holmes, Smith, London 55 ds., with mdse. to Post & Smith. Has had heavy weather, split sails, stove bulwarks, parted stays, sprung a leak, and received other damage. Has been blown off the coast, and badly iced up. A part of the crew are sick.

Bark Emma Cushing, (of Wiscassett,) Dixon, Mobile 21 ds., with salt to Yates & Porterfield. Dec. 25 lat. 28 26, lon. ——, passed ship Havre, from Mobile for Europe. The E. C. has experienced heavy northerly weather.

Bark S. W. Porter, (of Boston,) Wicklund, Buenos Ayres Oct. 30, via St. Thomas Dec. 22, with hides, &c., to master. Experienced heavy weather on the coast; split sails, &c. Jan. 1, lat. 33 25, lon. 75 04, passed brig South, hence for Galveston.

Bark Flying Cloud, (of Baltimore,) Beecher, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Napier, Welsford & Ranken. Experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales on the coast.

Bark Mayflower, Duntze, Barbados Dec. 14, in ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Fanny Palmer, (Br.,) Bulmer, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to master. Has experienced very heavy N. W. gales on the passage. Dec. 29, lat. 35 25, lon. 74 46, spoke a Russian brig bd. to New-York.

Brig Rosine, (Prus.) Strack, Alexandria, Egypt, 111 ds., with rags and junk to order. Had very heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Amazone, (Brem.,) Hein, Bremen 54 ds., with mdse. to Stanton & Ruger. For the last 14 ds. has experienced heavy N. N. W. and W. gales.

Brig Judge Hathaway, (of Boston,) Lancaster, Cardenas 17 ds., with molasses to Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Amy Chase, Brevoor, Tampico 22 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to master. Has had heavy northerly weather the entire passage; been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras. Had very severe weather from the 1st to 4th inst. inclusive. Vessel completely iced up. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Seaman, Philips, Virginia, with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, S. C., 6 ds., with cotton and naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Charlotte Williams, Golden, Cape Henry 3 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Annie, (Br.,) McKenzie, Picton 12 ds., via Providence, in ballast, to Post & Small.

Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—During the day from N. E. to S., with rain; 9 P. M., calm with fog.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 8.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br., screw,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 61 passengers to S. G. Dale. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 28, at 7:30 A. M., passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool, 29th, passed a paddle steamship, bd. E., supposed to be the Africa. Jan. 5, 5 P. M., passed a ship-rigged screw, bd. E., supposed to be the Prince Albert, hence for Galway.

Steamship Arabia, Stone, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Dec. 24, in the Mersey, passed ships Wyoming and America, bd. in. 25th, at 8:30 P. M., passed steamship Europa, from Boston and Halifax. Arrived off Castle Garden at 4:30 P. M.

Steamship Vigo, (Br., screw,) Mierhouse, Liverpool Dec. 22, with mdse. to S. G. Dale. Dec. 22 passed ships Ocean Monarch, Hermine, and Star of the West bd. in to Liverpool. The Vigo is bd. to Philadelphia; put into this port short of coals.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Smith, Alexandria, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Andover, Keeney, New Orleans and the Bar Dec. 17, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. 13 passengers. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales. Jan. 1, lat. 36 30, lon. 72 20, saw schr. S. C. Edwards, stg. S. E.

Ship Canova, (of Bath,) Hutchings, Leghorn Nov. 4, passed Gibraltar 19th, with marble, rags, &c., to master. Been to the westward of the Banks since Dec. 14; been blown into the Gulf twice; split and lost sails, &c. Has experienced cold severe weather for the last 20 ds.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Salt Cay, T. I., Dec. 16, with salt to Sturges & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Delaware, with heavy N. and N. W. gales, and very cold weather; been blown off twice.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Collins, Gibara, Cuba, Dec. 20, with sugar, molasses, &c., to James E. Ward & Co. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; split sails, &c.

Brig India, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Allen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., via St. Thomas 16 ds. with coffee to D. R. De Wolff. 4 passengers. Has experienced heavy weather to the southward of Hatteras, split sails, &c. Jan. 5, lat. 36 35, lon. 74 22, spoke Br. bark Arabia, from Liverpool for Richmond, 53 ds. out; reported having been run into 4 ds. previous by a bark hailing from New-York, and lost jibboom. Dec. 15, in lat. 16 30, lon. 56 40, at 11:45 P. M., weather fine and clear, heard several reports as of distant thunder, and could distinctly feel the vessel tremble, as if from the shock of an earthquake.

Schr. Francis A. Hawkins, (of Orleans,) Mayo, Jeremie Dec. 19, with coffee &c., to Edwd. Haliech, of Boston. Left no Am. vessels. Has experienced heavy weather, parted both bobstays, lost jib, and sprung a leak.

Schr. Henry Jane, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrich, Attakapas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich & Co. Jan. 5, lat. 38 56, lon. 73 43, in a gale from N. N. E., sprung rudder.

Schr. Vienna, (Br.,) Colson, St. Stephens, N. B., 25 ds., with white pine to Simpson & Clapp. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Matchless, (of New-London) Hinckley, Santos Nov. 17, with coffee to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Delphene, Ross, Virginia, with oysters for Fairhaven.

Schr. Belle, Gilliott, Virginia, with corn for Providence.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark.

WIND—At sunset, light, from S. W. Weather fine. A great deal of drift ice. During the day a dense fog up to 1:30 P. M.

Sailed.

Steamships Augusta, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk; George Creek, for Baltimore; Arago, for Havre. Bark Cavallo, for Galveston and Port Lavaca. Sunday—Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLAND, Jan. 8, sunset.—One brig off the Highland, bd. in; one of Cromwell's small propellers, do. Weather foggy off shore. Wind light, S. W.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 8, sunset.—One bark outside the Bar bd. in, and one brig on the Bar bound out. Weather hazy and calm. Steamship Glasgow passed the Bar at 4:30 P. M., bd. out.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 8, sunset.—Ship Andover, for New-Orleans, coming up the Bay, in tow; no other vessels in sight. Wind light, S. W.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Arr. ships Como, Cobb, Calcutta; Magellan, Walden, Islay; Prospero, Leach, Valparaiso; Champion, Nichols, Bristol; Rome, ——. Barks Lanerk, Upton, Palermo; Smyrniote, Pryor, Smyrna. Brigs Sam Killam, Malaga; Wanja, (Swe.,) Soderberg, Gothenburg; E. S. James, Godfrey, Apalachicola; Ann and Susan, Pierson, do.; A. H. Manchester, Nickerson, Mobile. Steamer P. Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia. Below, bark Laroy, from Galveston.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Arr. schr. W. L. Montague, Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Arr. ships Southern Chief and Confidence, New-York; Elizabeth, Londonderry; Cerro Gordo, Barbados; Delgany, St. Helena; and St. Helena, Liverpool.

NEWPORT, Jan. 8.—Arr., 7th, brig Mary A. Jones, Caulfield, from Montevideo on Nov. 10, of and for Salem. Sld. in co. with bark Wessacomcon, Wheldon, for New-York. Left ships Catawba, Riddell, of Edgartown, dischg.; Brookline, Butler, from New-York, dischg.; Tarquin, Smith, from Boston, do. Barks Tidal Wave, White, from Savannah, do.; Isabella Morris, from Charleston, do.; Dawn, Chase dischg.; Belle, Wells, from New-York, dischg.; Ocean Bride, Burgess, for Rio Janeiro, with Dispatch from California; Bursley, from Boston for Rosario, ready; John Winthrop, from Buenos Ayres, for Rio Janeiro, ldg.; Huntingdon, White, for Baltimore, do. Brigs Roland and Bostford, from Pernambuco, just arr.; John C. Brune, Gayle, dischg.; Crimea, Partridge, from Rio Janeiro, dischg. Passengers in the Mary A. Jones—Capt. Voorhees, late of ship Russell, lost off Falkland Islands, and Mr. Danl. S. Day, of Gloucester, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, from Boston. At Delaware Breakwater—ship Ann E. Hooper from Liverpool; bark Robert Pennell, from New-Bedford.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Capt. Cooper, of the schr. Chas. Colgate, has arrived here, and reports that there is 7 feet of water in her as she lays on the bottom, and as there is a heavy cargo which can be got at by lightering, she may be brought out of water enough to get at the leak. He has since returned to the vessel with a lighter sufficient to take out 100 tons.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, for Charleston, sailed to-day, at her regular hour, and when off the Battery was run into by the propeller Jersey Blue, injuring her starboard wheel so badly that she was compelled to return. The steamship Nashville will take her place, leaving on Monday, the 9th inst., with her passengers and freight. The propeller received but slight injury.

The steamboat New World, after having completed her repairs, was, on Saturday morning, floated off the great balance dock, and towed to the foot of 8th-st., E. R. The steamboat Plymouth Rock was, on Saturday afternoon, taken on the above dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

A. H. Manchester—schr., from Mobile for Boston, Dec. 28, lat. 32, lon. 73 44.

Amanda—bark, bd. S., Dec. 30 lat. 28 54, lon. 74 46.

Amazon—brig, (Br.,) from Trinidad for Berbice, Dec. 16, lat. 18 50, lon. 63 20.

Carmain—bark, (Span.,) from New-Orleans for Malaga, Dec. 24, lat. 27 50, lon. 79 30.

Chas. Chase—schr., hence for San Juan, Dec. 24, lat. 30, lon. 68 10.

Henry—brig, of and for Gloucester from Surinam, 26 ds. out, Dec. 26, lat. 29 39, lon. 69 45.

Mary Lucretia—bark, from Pensacola for ——, Dec. 26, lat. 24 53, lon. 0 25.

N. H. Gaston—bark, hence for Barbados, Dec. 14, lat. 15 20, lon. 59 25.

Villa de Tossa—bark, (Span.,) Dec. 13, lat. ——, lon. 49 30.

Wm. Jarvis—ship, from London for New-Orleans, 20 ds. out, Dec. 8, lat. 27 06, lon. 71 22.

Foreign Ports.

VESSELS ARRIVED AND CLEARED FROM HONOLULU AND LAHAINA.—Arr., Nov. 10, Russ. bark Turku, Soerderblom, 700 bbls. oil, 7,000 lbs. bone from Ochotsk; Am. bark Helen Snow, Nye, 330 bbls. oil, sld. 12th to cruise; Am. ship Levi Starbuck, Jernegan 200 bbls. oil, 2,500 lbs. bone, from do.; 11th, Am. ship Wm. Rotch, Ellison, 300 bbls. oil, 3,500 lbs. bone, from do., sld. 12th to cruise; Am. ship Adeline, Taber, 420 bbls. oil, 3,000 lbs. bone, from do.; Am. ship Wm. Thompson, Childs, 1,400 bbls. oil, 15,000 lbs. bone, from do., sld. 11th to cruise; Am. bark Florence, Spencer, 1,000 bbls. oil, 15,000 lbs. bone, from do.; Am. bark Tybee, Freeman, 650 bbls. oil, 8,500 lbs. bone, from do., sld. 11th to cruise; 12th, ship Martha, Manchester, 580 bbls. oil, 7,500 lbs. bone, from do.; ship Rapid, West, 500 bbls. oil, 13,000 lbs. bone, from do.; ship Abram Barker, Slocum, 608 bbls. oil, from do., sld. 14th to cruise; ship Roman, Dehart, 500 bbls. oil, 4,500 lbs. bone; ship Hercules, Athearn, 250 bbls. oil, sld. 12th to cruise; 14th, Oldburg brig Kanai, Mammen, 800 bbls. oil, 7,000 lbs. bone; Am. bark Coral, Sisson, 450 bbls. oil, sld. 14th to cruise; 15th, Ham. brig Oahu, Bumpus, 150 bbls. oil, 2,000 lbs. bone; Am. ship Rebecca Simms, Hawes, 140 bbls. oil, 1,800 lbs. bone; Am. ship Janus, Smith, 400 bbls. oil, 4,000 lbs. bone; Am. ship Montezuma, Holman, 500 bbls. oil, 5,000 lbs. bone; Am. ship Nile, Destin, 500 bbls. oil, 5,000 lbs. bone; Am. ship Corinthian, Lewis, 650 bbls. oil, 9,300 lbs. bone, sld. 16th for New-Zealand; New-Granadian brig Napoleon, J. P. Clark, 200 coolies from Swatow to Chinchas Islands; 16th, Am. bark Yankee, C. J. Lovett, from San Francisco, in port. Cld. since Nov. 9.—Whale ships Jereh Perry, Ripple, Eliza Adams, Lewis, Kutusoff, Antilla, America, Majestic, St. George, Speedwell, Chandler Price, Robt. Edwards.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 22, ships Neptune's Favorite, Emmerton, from Callao for Cork for orders, in distress, leaky, about reshipping cargo in ship International, and would proceed to New-York for repairs, leaks about 14 inches per hour; International, Leavey, from Newport for Cork for orders, to commence loading same day; Albus, Nelson, from do. for a Southern port, dischg. coal. Barks Juniata, Moxcey, from Bordeaux for New-Orleans, in distress, leaking, is dischg.; Maria Hinckley, from Montevideo for Turk's Island, to sail same day. (Reports, off Pernambuco signalized a bark showing a blue signal, with a red cross; also, spoke Br. brig Dunton, from Cardiff for Montevideo, wished to be reported.) Vortex, Allen, from Newport for Savannah, dischg., nearly out. Brigs Gen. Marshall, Seager, from Guadaloupe for Cardenas, to sail same day; Hamoden, Wiswell, from Martinique for Georgetown, S. C.; George Downes, Jamieson, from St. Croix; India, Allen, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, to sail same day. The brig Sea Foam, Boreham, hence for Rio Hache, sailed Dec. 21.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 30, ship J. C. Humphreys, Prince, from Boston for Madras, dischg.; barks N. Boynton, Miller, for New-York, nearly ready; Star King, Smith, from Liverpool, just arrived; Virginia Ann, Gosham, for St. Thomas, nearly ready; Dawn, Chace, hence, just arrived. Brigs Cheapeake, Haynes, from Jacksonville for St. Thomas, dischg.; Nebraska, ——, Sparkling Sea, Wiswell, for New-York, nearly ready; J. C. Nash, Nash, for St. Thomas, do.

At Montevideo, about Oct. 30, ship Isabella, Noons, from and for Baltimore, ldg. Barks Huntington, White, do. do. nearly ready; Tidal Wave, White, from and for New-York. Brigs Volant, Basford, from Pernambuco, dischg.; Belle, Wells, for St. Thomas, dischg.; Crimea, Partridge, do. do.

At Attakapas, Dec. 19, bark Echo, to sail in a few days; also schr. H. P. Strong.

At Barbados, Dec. 14, brig Icarian, for New-York; schr. Trade Wind, and others unknown. The bark Irma, for Maracaibo, and brig Levi, for Turk's Island sld. Dec. 13.